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VOL. XIII NO. 137- BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JNUE 10, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
13th June	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA.		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
24th ,,	RAWAL-PINDI ..		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA * ...	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA ..	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA x ...	10,902
5th Dec	RANPURA ..		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x..	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA x ...	10,919

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First saloon "A" return tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the New s.s. "RANPURA" due Bombay on the 11th September. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by sea, £105.

To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions, £120.

To Marseilles and back, £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	NIRVANA*	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
6th August	MARGHA	8,278
8th Oct.	WARFIELD*	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA * ..	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
13th June	ALIPORE* ..	5,273	
13th ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
7th July	SICILIA ..	6,813	DONGOLA
4th Aug.	DELTA ..	8,097	MANGOLIA
7th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	KATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA ..	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NARKUNDA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
10th June	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
10th ,,	BAMORA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
12th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa.	5845	22nd ,,	10th June
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5076	2nd June	14th ,,
Rangoon Maru.	S. Watanabe	5059	9th June	15th ,,
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada	4905	17th ,,	1st July
*Sado Maru	K. Horikawa	5898	27th June	10th July
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	17th July	31st July

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	94
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

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Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

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Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital) £1,200,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

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ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

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Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA.
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LONDON AGENTS:
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

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(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

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BRANCHES.
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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS:
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK:
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IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

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HALF ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum twelve words.

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

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A 23399

WANTED—Smart energetic and influential ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS for two 1st class local daily Newspapers Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—AGENCY for selling Mill Cloth. Can accommodate finance. Apply Box No 809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1231

WANTED—L. T.'s or Experienced GRADUATES, strong in English Mathematics, History and Sanskrit; and one B. Com. Apply sharp with testimonials stating age, experience, special subjects and minimum demands. Jains will be preferred. SECRETARY, Tilokchand Jain High School, Indore.
A 1223

WANTED—WEAVING and TAILORING EXPERTS on Rs. 60-2-70, for giving instructions to Classes in the Industrial School to be opened shortly by the Municipal Board, Bareilly. The applicant should have expert knowledge of the subject, and must be an experienced man. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 15th June, 1925. Canvassing would be considered a disqualification. The candidate may however, give names of references. PDT. DWARKA PERSHAD B. S. C., Vice Chairman and Manager, Industrial School, Civil Lines, Bareilly.
A 23410

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A 23408.

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B R1244

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B 23422

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K R1242

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PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all part of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR

"Bombay Chronicle."

Midway St. Fort. Bombay

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

MANGOES AND LICHIS.

ROSE LICHI 400 Rs. 3/8, 800 Rs. 6, MANGOES—LANGRA Rs. 20; BOMBAY and KISHUNBHOG at Rs. 15 per 100. Pkg. and freight extra. Price with order. N B.—Mangoes rare, book your orders with cash immediately Ask for price list for our healthiest Mango and Lichi grafts with 1 anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GARDEN, No. 8, Darbhanga.
F 23322

MANGOES AND LICHIES GRAFTS

MANGOES and LICHIES GRAFTS five years old Rs. 30/- three years Rs. 25/-; two years Rs. 20; one year Rs. 13 per dozen. Packing freight extra, price with order. Send one anna stamp for a catalogue of the grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, Estate Garden, Darbhanga.
F 23440

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1242

FINEST DESERT PEARS—from the middle of July APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, KULU, Punjab.
R 1169.

EDUCATIONAL.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, (Estd. 1905).—New Session for Corporation of Accountants, Special Banking, Incorporated Secretaries, London Chamber of Commerce and other Courses begins from 11th June. Guarantee to coach until successful. Moderate fees payable by instalments. Staff of Professional Experts. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL, Bhesania Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

TILAK MAHA VIDYALAYA.—(The Premier National College of Maharashtra.—This National College will RE-OPEN for the new year on 15th June, 1925. The College gives instruction in the faculties of Literature, Ayurveda, Commerce and Engineerings. Admission is open to Matriculates of any University. Residential accommodation also is provided for. Religious and Physical education are well attended to. Applications for admission to the College and the Residency should be made to the Principal on printed forms with fees of Rs. 5 and 2 respectively. Prospectus giving full details will be sent on receipt of two anna stamps. V. P. LIMAYE, Principal, Poona.
M 23426

THE PRIVATE MATRIC CLASS for Girls in connection with Miss MOOS' Girton High School (Grant Road) will begin from 11th June, 1925. Apply to the PRINCIPAL.
M R1220

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FOR Hire—Private Motor Car, whole day or for some hours. Apply Box No. 807 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
1229

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—Good Secondhand Yarn Bundling Press. Quote lowest with particulars. Narasing, Matunga.
1224

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to invest Rs. 25,000 in a running and paying concern. 18 per cent. profit guaranteed. For particulars apply to—THE UNITED MILLS, CAWNPORE.
E R1186

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

TILAK CHIROL CASE.—In Privy Council. Over 900 pages. Rupees five. Write KUNDALISANG RAMALAYA, Girgaon, Bombay.
L R1248

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ADVERTISE YOURSELF? In Khandesh Berar rich districts by sending Handbills, Wallposters. Apply to:—ADVERTISING BUREAU, BHUSAWAL.
T 1227

HANDBILLS WALLPOSTERS—Well distributed and pasted in Khandesh-Berar rich districts. Apply to ADVERTISING BUREAU, Bhusawal.
T R1226

PROFESSION

MENTAL DISORDERS, successfully treated by Dr. D. THAKORE, Psychopath and Alienist, Soneji House, Sandhurst Road, East.
P R1215

GUINEAWORM and RINGWORM. First class infallible medicine for above. For external use can be had at Re. 1 per phial from K. JAGANNATHAN, Santa Cruz. Packing and Postage Extra.
P R1245

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. KRUPAL HEMRAJ, LALJI NENSI and PREMJI NENSI, all of Bombay Jain Vania inhabitants, trading in the name and style of Messrs. Krupal Hemraj and Co., have contracted to sell to our client the property hereinafter described.

All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 381, Hornby Road, (above Eastern Bank) Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pezandari tenure, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 66, New No. 666, Old Survey No 634 and New Survey No. 7979 and Cadastral Survey No. 1686 Girgaum Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2759, Street No. 13, all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Gamdevi Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the property formerly belonging to Raghunat Bhaw but now to Dinanath Raghunath Ravte on the West by Gamdevi Road on the North by property formerly belonging to Raghunath Bhaw but now to Dinanath Raghunath Ravte and on the South by the property of Sundrabai, widow of Narayan Bhau Mantri.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1925.

Messrs. LALA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C23432

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 635 of 1924.

N. H. MOOS, Esqr., of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Bandra in the District of Salsette the Administrator of the estate of Jamnabai, widow of Liladhar Khepar deceased. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1.) CHARANDAS VASSANJI (2.) RANCHODDAS VASSANJI, both of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitants, the last named lately a minor but now a major residing at D'Souza Street without the Fort of Bombay in their personal capacity as well as the heirs and legal representatives of Monghibai, widow of Vasanji Madhavji. (3.) The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BOMBAY having his office in the High Court premises. ..... Defendants.

To,

CHARANDAS VASSANJI.

The 1st Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit praying for the administration of the estate of the deceased Jamnabai by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court and for construction of her Will and for effect being given to the provisions of the said Will, for framing of a Scheme for the administration of the Charities mentioned in the Will of the said Jamnabai and appointment of proper Trustees to carry out the same under the said Scheme, that the Defendants 1 and 2 may be ordered to hand over possession of the property described in Schedule C to the Plaintiff or to the Trustees who may be appointed under the Scheme which may be framed for the administration of the said charities, that the 1st and 2nd Defendants may be ordered to render an account of the rents and profits of the said property come to their hands as well as to the said Monghibai and to pay the same with interest at 6 per cent per annum with half yearly rests to the Plaintiff, for Receiver and Injunction against the Defendants 1 and 2, that for the purposes aforesaid all accounts may be taken, enquiries made and directions given as to this Hon'ble Court may appear just, for costs and for further and other reliefs.

You are the 1st Defendant hereby summoned to appear in the Court on the 13th day of July, 1925, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) in person or by Advocate with your witnesses and documents on which you rely.

Take Notice that in default of such appearance this Suit will be heard and determined Ex parte.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1925.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ESMAIL BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C23422

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SHANKAR RAJARAM KARPE, late of Bombay, Vanzari Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in Gaya and Co. residing at Kamatipura, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

RAJARAM BIN RAJARAM KARPE, of Bombay, Vanzari Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Kamatipura 6th Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-seventh day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar

E. J. DAVAR,

The 30th May 1925.

G. B. PANDYA, Esqr.,
Petitioner's Attorney.
C23438

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 716 OF 1925.

Re: MANILAL JUGALDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, until lately residing and carrying on business in Bombay: an adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: VIRJI MADHOWJI ..... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed MANILAL JUGALDAS has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1925.

ED. FAHEY,
Ag. Chief Clerk.
C23442

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of my client, BABU KRISHNA KISHORE CHATTERJI of 89, Panchanantola Road, Howrah, that the partnership business carried on by my client and Babus Kamal Lal Mukherjee and Debendra Kumar Chakraburty in the name and style of K. Chatterjee and Co., at 32, Canning Street, Calcutta, has been dissolved by deed of dissolution on partnership between the aforesaid parties, dated 18th April, 1925, and registered on 20th April, 1925. Any one dealing future with any party in the name of K. Charterjee and Co., will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

PROBODH KUMAR DAS.
Vakil.

Dated 11th May, 1925.
R1250

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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NOTICE.

TO LET—GODOWNS at the Shiletri Bank Buildings and a BUNGALOW near the Mahaluxmi Temple with a compound and a Garage. Apply Box No. 799 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
23409

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOSS OF SHARE CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two share Certificates Nos. B14277 and B16999 in respect of five Ordinary shares Nos. 106810, 106811, 73418 and 75804 and No. 124914 respectively of the Old Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Rustam Khodamorad Koochbogi have been LOST or MISLAID. A claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise an Allotment Letter for 25 Ordinary shares of the New Company into which the above mentioned 5 Ordinary shares have been converted on Reconstruction of the Company in 1920, will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Date 9th June, 1925.
R1254

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "Rangoon Maru," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 9th June, 1925, from Japan via, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

AND

JUBBULPORE

"LOTUS" BRAND

Portland Cements

ALSO

KATNI

FIRE BRICKS, FIRE CLAY, BOILER SEATING BLOCKS FLUE COVERS

All available for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-

BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO., AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel No. 20418.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 16th instant that day being a Public Holiday (ZARTHOST-NO-DISO) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer

Bombay, 6th June, 1925.
C23430

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore substituting between JAGJIVAN UJAMSEY, MANEKLAL UJAMSEY, and the undersigned BRIJLAL RAMJIDAS and BILASRAI JUHARMAL, carrying on business as Agents of the Bombay Industrial Mills Company, Limited at Bombay, under the style or firm of C. H. Jagjivan and Co., has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 28th day of February, 1925, so far as concerns the said Brijlal Ramjidas and Bilasrai Juharmal, who retired from the said firm.

BRIJLAL RAMJIDAS.
BILASRAI JUHARMAL.

Bombay, dated the 8th day of June, 1925.
C23433

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the OFFICES of THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., have been REMOVED from 1st June, 1925, to No. 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

1. The undersigned hereby invites tenders for the Myrabolans (Harda) farm of the whole Begaum Division for the year ending 31st March, 1926.
2. Tenders must be forwarded to the undersigned in a closed cover under [redacted] marked "tender for Myrabolans" so as to reach him by noon on WEDNESDAY, 24th June, 1925.
3. Tenders should be in English and must be accompanied by currency notes or a treasury receipt for Rs. 250 earnest money as a guarantee of good faith, which sum, will if the tender is accepted, be credited to Government in part payment of the amount due from the tenderer. Otherwise the sum will be returned to the tenderer in due course. Full purchase price will be payable, within 28th February, 1926.
4. Tenders submitted otherwise than as laid down above will not be considered.
5. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any tender and does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.
6. Any further information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned at Dharwar and the Divisional Forest officer, Belgaum on any day except Sundays or Holidays between the hours 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

H. L. NEWMAN,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Dharwar,
6th June, 1925.
C23436

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on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
129, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS, LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

By the order of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Liquidators for the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 12th June 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above Factory, situate near Crescent Mills, Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, the undermentioned machineries for making aluminium and German silver utensils, buttons, brass, hardware, etc., in separate lots:

PARTICULARS OF THE MACHINERIES.

Oil Engine, Crude Oil Engine, Drilling, Milling, Shaping and Screw cutting machines 4, 4½ 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 ft. spans, lathes, dynamos, drilling, grinding, file making, curving rolling and sheet cutting machines, embossing and cutting press, sewing machine, various sorts of dyes, models for all sorts of buttons, etc.

Full particulars can be had on application. Private offers will be received.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SANDHURST ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises to-day Wednesday, the 10th day of June, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following property:—

All that piece of land, containing an area of about 709 square yards with a building known as "Soneji House," standing thereon and being Plot No. 69 of the Sandhurst Road West Estate of the Board and bounded on the East by Plot No. of the said Estate leased to Ratansi Dharamsi and others, on the South by the property of Vinayak Dhondiraj Bivalkar, on the West by Plot No. 68 of the said Estate leased to Abdul Hamid Habibhoy and on the North by Sandhurst Road which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 7408 and Cadestral Survey No. 10 of Girgaon Division and assessed by the Municipality under D. Ward No. 1831 (2) Street No. 3A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors, Readymoney Mansion, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 13th day of June, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction No. 17, Queen's Road, Fort, opp. Churchgate Station, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass, crockery, and plated-ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dinner wagons, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room, suite, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, writing tables, glass top book and silver cases, reclining sofas, easy chairs, low chairs, hat stands, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, ice box, phonograph, meat safes, crockery, cupboards aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of Major L. F. Brandenburg, I.M.S. and others. Catalogues are published and the property on view. One 15-20 H. P. Tripps Booth 6 cylinder 6 seater touring car in good running order.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 8th June, 1925.

AMUSEMENTS.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A refreshing funny Photodrama full of real good humour and human earnestness.
"GOOD REFERENCES"
6 Reels—featuring the adorable peach star of the screen
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
A peppery picture, punctuated with gurgles and giggles.
The Programme includes a 2-Reel century Comedy.
To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL — OPERA — HOUSE
6, 8 and 10 p.m.

"THE COUNTRY KID"
PATHE GAZETTE
MACK SENNET COMEDY.
POPULAR PRICES.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A Gripping Chadwick corporation picture!
THE TOMBOY
Starring the charming
DOROTHY DEVORE
and
HERBERT RAWLINSON
A breathless piece of entertainment—altogether an artistic production, unusually exciting.
The programme includes a 2-Reel century Comedy "Looking Down"
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

IMPERIAL

continues for one week more
KOHINOOR FILM COY'S.
Super social production
THE SLAVES OF LUXURY
featuring
Miss Yekbal as Roshanara
Daily four shows:—At 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON:—
Sat: Sunday at 3 P.M.
IMPERIAL

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK
SAURASHTRA
KINEMATOGRAPH Co.'s
Comic Film
LOOKING for LOVE
Time and Rates as Usual.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road

5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.
Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3-30.
Prices —Rs. 2, Re. 1. As. 12 As. 8, As. 4 and As. 3 including Tax.
Willam Fox Presentation.
"FANTOMAS"
"FANTOMAS"
featuring: Edna Murphy, Johnnie Walker, Eve Balfour and Edward Roseman.
See:—The drawing of the cards to torture Harrington
Also: Your FAVOURITE, COMEDIAN KING,
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"THE CURE"
2 Reels comedy which will satisfy you.

THE WEATHER.

RAIN-FALL IN INDIA.

SIMLA, June 9.

Bombay monsoon continues weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, South Bengal, Kumaon Mills and Konkan and local in North Bengal, Orissa East, the United Provinces and the North Punjab.

A few falls have occurred in Bihar West, the United Provinces, Gujarat East, the Central Provinces and Malabar.

Chief amounts are: Moulmein two inches; Kyaukpyu one Myitkyina, Maymyo and Dibrugarh one and a half; Sibsagar one; Silchar two; Cherrapunji four; Cox's Bazar, Burdwan and Satkhira one and a half; Jessore three, Noakhari four and Khulna and Mymensingh one.

Forecast: No large change.

RAIN ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BULSAR, June 5.

Monsoon has definitely set in and agriculturists are busy again. All along the railway line from Bombay to Bulsar the station yards and godowns in their vicinity contain thousands of bales which are being spoiled by water. The mango crop is also injured by unexpectedly early rain. A few days bright of sunshine are needed to permit of sowing operations. Telegraphic communication is also interrupted by heavy rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, June 8.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.748	inches.
Temperature of Air	82.4	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6	"
Dew Point	75.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	80%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	7.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	81.4	"
Minimum do. do.	76.1	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW,W,SSW,	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	167	miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. in f
	Jun			Jun		
Tu.	9	12 34	30 2	9	5 36	13 11
					18 27	18 1
W.	10	1 15	27 5	10	7 11	14 7
		14 6	29 8		20 20	18 3
Th.	11	2 5	26 9	11	8 1	15 8
		14 56	29 2		21 25	18 5
Fri.	12	3 6	26 2	12	8 59	17 6
		15 50	28 4		22 34	18 5
Sat.	13	9 26	28 1	13	18 2	15 0
		21 10	27 4		21 11	19 0
Sun.	14	5 30	25 3	14	11 31	17 4
		17 55	26 8		.. ..	
M.	15	6 57	25 4	15	0 44	18 1
		19 1	26 3		12 51	20 0

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 9th June 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.35 inches of rain, Ambala 0.16 inches and Delhi 0.18 inches. Skies are heavily clouded over Ambala and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north of the province and locally in excess elsewhere. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both lower than usual at Delhi and the minimum alone higher at Lahore. The highest temperature recorded yesterday in the province was 113 degree at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 0.15 inches of rain and Cawnpore 0.10 inches. Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded and the air is generally damper than usual. Temperature was considerably below normal in the whole of the province.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind, moderately clouded over southwest Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess. Temperature was lower than usual in east Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded a maximum temperature of 115 degree yesterday.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.52 inches of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over west Kathiawar and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess in Central India West and at Dessa. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the former area, in Gujarat and at Bhavnagar-Para; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the south of the division and clear over the north. Humidity is in excess at Hoshangabad and locally in defect elsewhere. Temperature was lower than usual in the north of the province.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.64 inches of rain and Marmagao 0.82 inches. Skies are heavily clouded over Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 88 degree .4 (1 degree below normal) and a minimum temperature of 75 degree .2 (5 degree below normal). Elsewhere temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the central parts of the division and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Aurangabad and Poona and the minimum at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Gujarat and the Konkan. A few falls have also occurred in Malabar. The only important amount which remains to be mentioned, is 0.23 inches at Cochin.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Dhaily Weather Telegram for the 8th June 1925 issued from Simla.

The depression over the United Provinces has disappeared. The Bombay monsoon is weak at present. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, south Bengal, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, the United Provinces, Central India East and Coorg. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar and the west Central Provinces.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Kyaukpyu five inches; Akyab one; Cherrapunji, Dibrugarh two; Tezpur three; Chittagong, Barisal one and a half; Midnapore, Naya Dumka one; Bahraich three.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH OF JUNE 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date
Baluchistan—Quetta	..	..	0.03	—0.03
Punjab—				
Multan	..	..	0.05	—0.05
Rawalpindi	0.35	0.35	0.30	+0.05
Lahore	..	0.09	0.09	..
Hissar	..	0.21	0.19	+0.02
Ambala	0.16	0.16	0.01	×0.15
Delhi	0.18	0.34	0.20	×0.14
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.03	1.31	0.09	+1.22
Mainpuri	0.1	1.54	..	+1.54
Jhansi	..	2.83	0.03	×2.80
Cawnpore	0.10	0.69	0.33	×0.36
Allahabad	..	..	0.15	—0.15
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	0.30	0.02	×0.28
Karachi	..	0.02	0.06	—0.04
Rajputana—Bikaner	..	1.65	0.15	+1.50
Ajmer	..	0.40	0.13	+0.27
Jaipur	..	1.19	0.13	+1.06
Kotah	..	2.59	0.49	+2.10
Mount Abu	..	4.13	0.09	+4.04
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	0.74	0.14	+0.60
Dwarka	..	1.44	0.22	+1.22
Veraval	..	9.86	0.30	×9.56
Rajkot	..	2.77	0.15	+2.62
Bhavnagar Para	0.52	6.13	0.52	+5.61
Gujrat—				
Surat	..	8.62	0.47	+8.15
Ahmedabad	..	4.51	0.02	+4.49
Deesa	..	3.57	0.10	+3.47
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	3.61	0.29	+3.32
Indore	..	1.36	0.85	×0.51
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	0.24	0.12	+0.12
Saugor	..	0.31	..	+0.31
Hoshangabad	..	2.49	0.80	+1.69
Khandwa	..	0.63	0.80	—0.17
Akola	..	1.67	0.98	+0.69
Amraoti	..	2.45	1.24	+1.21
Nagpur	..	0.07	1.61	—1.54
Chanda	..	0.42	1.22	—0.80
Raipur	..	0.12	1.03	—0.93
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.64	16.86	2.97	13.89
Ratnagiri	0.09	8.37	6.77	+1.60
Mormugao	0.82	11.05	6.34	+4.71
Karwar	0.08	12.98	9.99	+2.99
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	3.91	1.19	+2.72
Ahmednagar	..	0.85	1.82	—0.97
Poona	..	1.49	1.35	+0.14
Sholapur	..	0.02	1.69	—1.67
Bijapur	..	..	1.30	—1.30
Belgaum	..	2.50	2.26	+0.24
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	0.74	1.24	—0.50
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	1.78	0.63	+1.15
Hyderabad	..	0.23	1.27	—1.04
Malabar—	0.64			
Mangalore	0.03	10.45	9.89	+0.56
Calicut	0.23	4.53	9.49	—4.96
Cochin	..	4.98	8.14	—3.16
Trivandrum	0.03	1.14	4.79	—3.65
Ceylon—Colombo	..	1.49	3.33	—1.84
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	..	0.59	1.24	—0.65
Bellary	..	..	0.85	—0.85
Cuddapah	..	0.30	0.85	—0.53
Madras	..	..	0.59	—0.59
Bangalore	..	0.21	1.41	—1.20
Coimbatore	..	0.05	0.45	—0.40
Trichinopoly	..	..	0.54	—0.54
Negapatam	..	..	0.31	—0.31

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.
Bombay, 9. June 1925.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference
Receipts for the bi-week from 5th June to 8th June, 1925	26263	20347	+5916
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 8th June, 1925	3291651	3130177	+161474
Shipments for the bi-week from 5th June to 8th June, 1925.—			
United Kingdom	8157	3656	+4501
Continent	11810	17961	—6151
China, Japan and Coast Ports	350	4383	—4033
Total	20317	26000	—5683
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 8th June 1925 Europe:—			
United Kingdom	57085	143467	—86382
Continent	530791	867342	—336546
China	288124	199515	+88609
Japan	1309028	1176719	+132309
Coast Ports	29300x	48123	—18823
Total	2214333	2435166	—220833
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe	5228	5931	—703
China, Japan & Coast Ports	72496	24202	+48294

xIncluding 9379 bales for U. S. of America

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.
Liverpool, June 9.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	12.47—.25
October	11.95—.23
December	11.96—.11
January	11.84—.20
March	11.82—.23
May	11.92—.11

EGYPTIAN.

July	27.85—.45
November	22.50—.40
January	21.50—.30

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 9.
S S Chybassa, Lawson, Rangoon.
S S Maur, Hensen, Bangkok.
S S Rangoon Maru, Watanabe, Kobe.
S S Gairsoppa, Lawith, Bassein.

DEPARTURES.

June 10.
S S City of Evansville, Evans, Liverpool.
S S Tamba Maru, Fujisawa, Kobe.
S S Bingo Maru, Bhilia, Kobe.
S S J L M Mawinckel, Birg, Busreh.
S S Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
S S Bamora, Rowe, Busreh.

LOADINGS.

June 9.
Steamer Cape Ortegal for Rangoon.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.

S S Chybassa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chybassa, 2329 tons, Captain Lawson, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Maur:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain H Hensen, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S S Rangoon Maru:—The N Y K steamer Rangoon Maru, 3657 tons, Captain S Watanabe, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Gairsoppa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gairsoppa 3227 tons Captain L Lawith arrived in Harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice.

S S Tamba Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tambu Maru, 3570 tons, Captain J Fujisawa, will sail to-day from Harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S J L M Mawinckel:—The A Nimazee's steamer J L M Mawinckel, 1723 tons, Captain R Birg, will sail to-day from Harbour for Busreh with general cargo and 7 passengers.

S S Ahmedi:—The E S N Co's steamer Ahmedi, 1331 tons, Captain J Cunningham will sail to-day from Harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bamora, 1878 tons, Captain J Rowe, will sail to-day from Harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Evansville:—The City Line steamer City of Evansville, 4159 tons, Captain D C Evans, will sail to-day from Harbour for Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Bingo Maru:—The O S K steamer Bingo Maru, 3707 tons Captain H Bhilia, will sail to-day from Harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, June 9.)

ALEXENDRA DOCK.

1 Tamba Maru 3553 Kobe 6/6 N Y Kaisha.
2 Narkunda, 9705, London, 6/6 M M & Co. ...
3 Nirvana 3768 Karachi N F M M & Co.
3 Scindia 3247 Liverpool 8/6 Grahame & Co.
4 Ridderkerk 3174 Hamburg 5/6 E D S & Co.
4 Cape Certegal 3136 N F N F S S N Co.
5 Karapara 3772 Durban 10/6 M M & Co.
7 Sardinia 4106 China 16/6 M M & Co.
8 Genova 4217 Genova 15/6 L Trestige.
9 Ct. Evansville 4159 Karachi 10/6 K N & Co.
10 Mandala 5190 London 11/6 M M & Co.
11 City of Harvard 4410 L'pool T/6 K N & Co.
12 Tokushima Maru 4257 Japan 18/6 N Y Kaisha.
13 Tenerippa 4460 Dunkirk 5/6 Volkart Bros.
14 Algic 3373 New York, 5/6 Volkart Bros.
15 Misty Law 3260 N F N F.
16 Serbistan 1864, N.F. N.F Graham Tdg. Co.
17 Bingo Maru 3713 Kobe 10/6 O S Kaisha.
Caledonia 3333 London 20/6 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Iserlohn 2145 N F N F Vol. Bros.
2 Flowergate 3226 Rangoon 16/6 S S N Co.
3 Othello 3277 Hull 4/6 Finlay and Co.
3 Bamora 1539 P. Gulf 10/6 M M & Co.
5 Koyei Maru 3366 Japan 6/6 O S Kaisha.
6 Serbistan 1864 Leith N F Grahams
7 Alipore 3241 Japan 11/6 M M & Co.
8 John Ludu, Mowinckel 1723, N.F.N.F. C L Sajan & Co.
10 & 11 Hawra. 4096 N.F. N.F.
12/13 Vinstra 2982 Colombo, 5/6 Graham Tdg. Co.
14 Bankura 1905 N. F. M M & Co.
14 Jamnagar 278 Jamnagar 13/6 L Narain
15 Warina 1874 Aden N F M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Ahmedi 1331 P. Gulf 6/6 S Hassam & Co.
B Pasha 3196 Rangoon 10/6 T Morrison & Co.
C & R Cl. Macindal 2774. Tuticorin 10/6 J F & Co.
D & E Indus Maru 2705 Osaka 15/6 O S Kaisha.
F Akbar 2492 Red Sea Ports 3/6 T M & Co.
H Nour-el-Bahr 199 N.F. N.F. Merchant S N Co.
K Amfora 3590 NF. N.F. L T & M IC N.Co.
M Neidenfels 1745 P Gulf NF, L Edwards Ld.
N Blairgowrie 1995 Antwerp N.F. T M & Co.
O Clan Macnair 3727 N F N F J F & Co.
P Reichenfels 2919, Antwerp, 10/6 J. Edwards.
Z/M Vita 1955 N F N F M M & Co.
6 Umvama 2785 Antwerp 4/6 Graham Tdg. Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mantica due about 12th June Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 19th June Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 26th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 3rd July Agent P & O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 10th July Agent P & O S N Co.
China due about 17th July Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M and Co
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
City of Baroda due about 14th June, Agent K N Co.
City of Venice due about 9th July, Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 19th July, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.
Clan Mackay due about 11th June Agent J & Co.
Clan Ronald due about 2nd July Agent J F Co.
City of Newcastle due about 10th June, Agent K N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Ceylon due about 15th June, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Rena due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.
Nippon due about 27th July, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Tana due about 17th August, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels due about 10th June Agent L Edward Ltd.
Wildenfels due about 22nd June Agent L Edward Ltd.
Trantenfels due about 3rd July Agent L Edward Ltd.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto Hull due about 13th June, Agent J F Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkirk due about 20th June, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Belderdyk due about 11th July, Agent E D Sassoon.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 1st July, Agent M Italiana.
Ganye due about 15th June Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kumeric due about 19th June, Agent F E Campbell & Co.
Kosino due about 22rd June, Agent F E Campbell & Co.
City of Adelside due about 18th July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
Kasenga due about 31st July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.
City of Auckland due about 17th August, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Ceylon Maru due about 19th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Kidderpore due about 27th June, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sondan due about 17th June, Agent P & O S N Co.

EXPORTS.

June 9.

S S Ville de Metz for Dunkirk:—8000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—23000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

For Havre:—165 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 56 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 110 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Silvio Pellico for Trieste:—300 cwt turmeric fingers Volkart Bros, 15700 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros, 4000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros, 440 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 110 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

For Venice:—1000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros, 112 bales cotton M A Ditrst, 110 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 1000 cwt castorseed Gorio Ltd.

S S Rialto for Manchester:—660 cwt castorseed Strauss and Co Ltd, 3160 cwt linseed Strauss and Co Ltd, 5 bales cotton yarn A El Ejel, 110 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 40 cwt gum karaya J Moolchand and Co.

S S Gange for Naples:—3200 cwt rapeseed Rallis Bros.

For Genoa:—39 cwt horn tips M H Alloo.

For Port Said:—1000 cwt feel seed Ralli Bros.

S S Genova for Genoa:—37 bales cotton B Purshotam, 8 tons old iron scraps H K M Jaitha and Sons, 19 tons old cast iron H K M Jaitha and Sons.

S S City of Evanville for Liverpool:—158 bales wool A Salemohomed and Co., 49 bales cotton fly T Engineering Stores Supply and Co.

For Dunkirk:—2000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co, 330 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co, Ltd.

S S Serbistan for Leith:—1514 bags linseed oil cake L Ebramji.

For Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Clan Sinclair for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Iserlohn for Hull:—16000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Dieppe:—11000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Mandala for London:—44 bales hemp G Manjee 8 bags pepper Thos Cook and Son Ltd, 234 bales hemp J N Kapadia and Co, 250 cwt castor seed N V Velmahomed, 11 cwt fishmon H A Mahomed and Sons.

For Constantinople:—2 bundles woollen carpets H Azizulla off, 13 bundles woollen carpets A Jamshed off, 22 bundles woollen carpets F Haji off.

For Hull:—962 cwt castorseed N V Velmahomed.

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg:—1 pot palmarosa oil, Volkart Bros, 1040 cwt makai J Ebramji, 199 cwt gum ghatty S Khetsey and Co, 42 cwt gum karava J Moolchand and Co, 78 bales cotton fly K Umedchund, 35 bales cottn fly H E Bode and Sons.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton Weld and Co, 125 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

For Bremen:—56 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Sardinia for Shanghai:—167 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 5 bundles fox skins H N Faizmomed, 10 bundles cat skins H N Faizmomed, 54 cwt gum Arabic Hajasi Bros, 50 cwt pista H N Faizmomed, 12 bundles fox skins K B H Karimbaksh and Sons.

For Hongkong:—31 cases aventurina Kawasji Sorabji and Co, 83 cwt shork fins R Jamalbhoy.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co Ltd, 483 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

S S Tamba Maru:—Hongkong:—1½ cwt ivory J Fiazally.

S S Alipore for Osaka:—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—1900 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 16 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Bingo Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 300 bales cotton Japan T & Manufacturing Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—1500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

June 9.

S S City of Benares from New York. Agents F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

From New York:—1 box lubricators, 7 case lubdicators, 461 barrels lubricating oil, 1986 cases lubricating oil, 3756 drums lubricating oil, 206 cases lubricating grease, 25 barrels lubricating grease, 1 crate lubricating grease, 540 bars silver, 195 bars silver bullion, 30 cases gum, 50 cases pharmaceuticals, 12 cases playing cards, 40 cases varnish, 21 cases cotton goods, 27 cases cotton piece goods, 32 cases fancy soap, 55 cases medicine, 15 cases steel files, 47 cases files, 21 cases vaseline, 48 cases antiph logistane, 25 cases bolts and nuts, 35 cases paint, 10 drums paint, 75 boxes clocks, 600 bales old newspaper, 50 bails water proofing compound, 113 drums water proofing compound, 45 cases paper, 194 cases cotton remnants, 42 bales cotton remnants, 58 packages glyo thymoline, 241 packages hurricane lanterns, 12 crates oil stoves, 37 cases condiments, 20 packages condiments, 210 cases quaker oats, 37 cases polish, 95 cases turpentine, 20 cases pumps, 90 cases alume circles, 150 cases transformer oil, 650 bundles copper sheets, 110 drums dye stuffs, 28 barrels dye stuffs, 140 drums dyes, 100 cases graphite, 1 box gold bullion, 61 kegs gold bars.

From Philadelphia:—2 drums lubricating grease, 150 cases lubricating oil, 100 barrels lubricating oil, 270 drums lubricating oil.

S S Fadarpur from Rangoon. Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.

From Rangoon:—850048 galls. binzine in bulk, 1657804 galls. kerosine in bulk, 101 bundles shooks, 3375 cases candles, 717 casks lubricating oil.

S S Alnure from Kobe. Agents M M & Co.

From Kobe:—70 cases celluloid bangles, 28 cases glass ware, 21 cases cotton hosiery, 10 cases silk yarn, 112 casks coal tar, 200 casks coal pitch.

From Shanghai:—136 cases lamps, 25 cases pongee and silk goods.

From Hongkong:—35 cases paper, 25 cases glass bangles, 25 bales dry preserves, 50 bales cassia, 20 baskets China root, 1337 pieces rough lumber, 138 rolls mattings, 150 packages fire crackers.

From Singapore:—1200 pieces planks, 362 bags betel nuts, 50 drums terpentine, 50 drums lubricating oil.

From Penang:—101 bags sago, 300 bags betal nuts, 100 slabes tin.

S S Golden Sea from Calcutta, Agents Grahmas T Co Ltd.

From Calcutta:—707 tons coal.

S S Vasna from Busreh. Agents M M & Co.

From Busreh:—1 bundle specie, 2800 baskets wet dates.

From Karachi:—105 bags gram, 329 bags rice, 131 bags apricot, 93 bags yellow ra eseed, 224 bags bajree, 50 bundles grapes, 119 cases raisins.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 9.

A further substantial drop of 89 points in old crop and 73 to 84 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on long liquidation, and Wall St. selling on reports of beneficial rains in Texas. Liverpool has been reported 5 to 6 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs A. Norden and Co. table under date 8th inst. as under:—

"Beneficial showers in the West and in the East. We see no good reason for a material decline."

The recovery in America seems to have spent itself and yesterday's heavy break has created nervousness amongst Bull operators. The outlook for the crop both locally and in America seems promising and we look for a renewed declining tendency in all markets.

In response to a smart drop in New York Futures, the Marwari Bazaar opened easier to-day at Rs. 435 1/2 for July/August Broach. Commission Houses and general buying steadily caused prices to advance to Rs. 439/- but pdofit-taking saw a slight set back to Rs. 438/- and the Bazaar finally closed at Rs. 439/- at 4-30 p.m. At Cotton Depot the market opened at Rs. 439 1/2 and going up by a rupee closed at Rs. 440/- at 6-30 p.m.

New crop April/May Broach opened this morning at Rs. 408/- and buying by Commission Houses and Marwari Shroffs raised the price to Rs 411/-. Since then the rate gave way to Rs. 409 1/2 on general selling and profit-taking. The rate however again touched Rs. 410 1/2 7/11 at the closed. Fine Oomra Dec/Jany was quoted to-day at Rs. 380/81 whilst Bengals for July and Dec/Jany were respectively quoted at Rs. 367/68 and Rs. 342/43.

Our market for Ready cotton yesterday had a quiet but steady tone, the chief enquiry being from Exporters for nice Berars and Moglai descriptions and sales amounting to about 5,000 bales were put through.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M

Bombay, June 9.

Full Good Broach April/May ..	410 1/2
Fully Good Broach July/Aug. ..	440
Full Good Bengal Dec./January	345
" " Bengal July ..	368
Fine Oomra Dec./January ..	384

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	400	390	375	365
M.G. Kadi Viram	462	452	442	432
M. G. Dhollera	455	445	435	425
M. G. Punjab American	490	480	470	460
M. G. Broach,	480	470	460	450
M. G. Southerns,			445	435

F. G. Fair 425

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Fully Good Broach April/May	409
" " " July/Aug. ..	439
Fully Goods Bengal Decr Janry	345
" " " July ..	368
Fine Oomra Decr January	382
Good Southerns June ..	425

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 9.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..
"	Fine M.G.	..	380/85
"	F.G.M.G.	365/70	..
Sindh Punjab	Fine M.G.	..	380.85
"	F.G.M.G.	365/70	..
Punjab Americans	M.G.	445/55	465/70
Wardha-Hingh.	Fine "	395/415	445/55
Nagpur ..	Fine M. G.	385/41u	445/55
Yeotmal ..	Fine M.G.	385/395	435
Pulgaon ..	" "	395/415	435/40
Dhamangaon	" "	385/395	425/30
Amraoti ..	" "	335/75	415
Khamgaon-Akola	"	345/80	395/405
Mulkapur	" "	326/55	375/85
Khandesh	" "	320/50	360/70
"	FG.M.G.	..	..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	465/75
" Fully Good	"	..	445/60
Muthia	Fine "	..	..
"	F.G.M.G.	..	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	445/50
Coompta	M.G.	..	445/55
Westerns	"	..	375/420
"	H.G.	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	..	435/45
Cambodia		..	470/80

RECEIPTS

Bombay, June 9.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th June 1925.

Cotton	6157	Bales
Wheat	7626	Cwts
Linseed	26937	"
Rape etc.	3905	"
Gingellyseed	3073	"
Poppyseed	534	"
Groundnuts	3604	"
Castorseed	51 7	"
Rice	1000	"
Myrabollams	677	"
Cottonseed	26498	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	743	"
Juwar	650	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	81	"
Bajri	507	"
Coal	2142	Tons

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, June 9.

NEW YORK MARKET, 8th June 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.69	July	23.45—24	22.80	—89
23.06	Oct.		22.33	—73
22.79	Jan.	22.53—26	21.95	—84
23.07	Mar.		22.27	—80

Telegraphic Market Advices:—

July highest 23.60 (12.40 p.m.) lowest 22.80 (at the close), range 80 points. Long liquidation, Wall Street selling, and New Orleans selling on rains reported in Texas, stopless orders being reached.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, 8th June 1925.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.67	July	12.79+12	12.79+12	12.72	+65
12.12	Oct.	12.28+16		12.18	+06
11.99	Jan.			12.04	+05
12.00	Mar.			12.05	+05
Egyptian.					
22.75	Nov.			22.90	+15
21.60	Jan			21.80	+20

Telegraphic Market Advices:—

(1) Cabled 7th June: Good rains developing Mississippi Valley and Arkansas.

(2) Cabled 8th June, 10-20 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall Oklahoma and New Orleans district. Scattered showers San Antonio (Texas) district. Temperatures slightly above normal.

(3) Cabled 5 p.m.: Market nervous, eased on reports of scattered rains in the Western belt.

American Cross Rate on Friday and Saturday 4.85 1/2, on Monday 4.86.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY June 9

In full-pressed Bales 2	1Dday.	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	122	287,699	337,192
Central India ..	106	323,020	299,678
Barsi and Nagar ..	355	196,805	198,549
Hyderabad-Gaorani	90	94,783	101,988
Berar	155	556,803	636,761
Central Provinces	199	252,582	260,048
Total Oomras ..	1.027	1,710,972	1,834,216
Dholera	142	260,823	170,967
N.W. Provinces ..	80	130,178	121,036
Rajputana	204	70,045	88,658
Sind-Punjab ..	50	354,115	303,074
Broach	332	474,080	305,721
Coompta & Dharwar	1,778	126,940	160,711
Westerns-Northerns	648	69,276	73,445
Coconada	.. ..	1,257	484
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	.. ..	27,995	26,942
Persian	86	4,374	7,223
American	.. ..	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	710	48,460	42,479
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	.. ..	3,487	819
Total ..	6,057	32,91,651	31,30,177

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 4th June. This year.	Last yea
Europe	1,036	667,914	989,192
Japan & China ..	8,522	1,596,878	1,371,851
Coast Ports	..	28,950	48,123
Upcountry by Rail	..	13,423	19,511
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.. ..	61,896	55,570
Total ..	9,558	2,269,061	2,484,247

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, June 9.

Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.

Description.	Ready	J/Aug.	A/May
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M. G. F. G.	453/55	438 1/2	410 1/2
Oomra M. G. Fine	390/400		D/Jan
" M. G. Black leaf.	365/375		381
Bengal M. G. Fine	376/377		
" M. G. F. G.	362/65	367 1/2	342 1/2
Khandesh Black leaf*	335/350		
Khandwa/Sanavad	360/380		
Jalna/Aurangabad	345/365		
Harda	345/395		
Ujjain	335/385		
Parbhani Purna*	370/385		
Nander*	375/390		
Wardha/Warora	435/45		
Nagpur	445/50		
Katol	450/55		
Adoni*	410/15		
Sindh/American	465/470		
Sangli/Miraj	435/440		
Bagalkot*	420/25		
Coompta	435/455		
Tirupur	490/495		
Kadi Viramgam M.G	430 35		
Dhollera* M.G.F.G	420/25		

*No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 6-6-25	9209000	6657000
" Yesterday do	3000	7000
Exports to date do	7798000	5405000
Stock at Ports 5-6-25	445000	347000
" Interior Towns. do	308000	324000
" Liverpool 4-6-25	918000	502000
Visible Supply 6-6-25	2123000	1390000
Quantity in Sight do	14280000	11145000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
9057	3291651	3130177	3350694.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 4th June

1924-25	1923-24
13423	19511

Total Stock in Bombay on 4-6-25 8,69,398 B/s. last year—8,20,427 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 4th June

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe ..	567914	989192	695390
China ..	238850	197141	339726
Japan ..	1309028	1174710	1408826
Coast-Ports ..	28950	48123	44401
Total ..	2193742	2409166	2548343
Afloat in harbour			
Europe ..	15880	18445	4637
China Japan & Coast ports ..	46016	29856	78109

Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.
72-4-0	21-4-6	68-9-0

Remarks:—12-45 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 89 to 80 down and Liverpool 5 to 6 up. The decline in New York is due to general profit taking to better weather reports from Texas followed by general selling. The future course of prices depends almost entirely on the weather in the American cotton belt so that it is impossible to have any very definite opinion either way. It is however, probably worth while bearing in mind that after an unprecedented drought in the Winter of last year and the Spring of this year the months of July and August will be more than usually critical for the growing crop, as any drought then may have a very serious effect, at any rate in Texas.

Local Markt.—Our market opened to-day at Rs. 435½ for old Broach and immediately went to Rs. 437/- at which rate it is now steady, New Broach being quoted at Rs. 409½. Oomras at Rs. 379/- and Bengals at Rs. 367/- and Rs. 341/-.

Sampin.—Closed this morning at 307.80, 304.50 and 302.00 for June, September and December, these rates being 3.90 5.40 and 6.30 down respectively.

Ready Cotton.—There was a fair demand until reports came through from Liverpool of an easier market.

Marwadi Bazaar Tues. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach July/August, Rs. 438½. A./May 1926 Rs. 410. Oomra D./January Rs. 383. Bengal July, Rs. 368 D./January Rs. 345.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES

Futures at New York:—

New York, June 8.

July	22.80—.89
Oct	22.33—.73
Jan	21.95—.84
March	22.27—.80

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool.

Liverpool, June 8.

July	12.72+.05
Oct	12.18+.06
Jan	12.04+.05
March	12.05+.05

COTTON

Liverpool, June 8.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.
Mid American Spot
Universal Standard 13.57 quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 21.70
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closig time.)

July	23.44
Oct	22.81
Jan	22.52
New York Noon Call 12/45	
July	23.48
Oct	22.86
Jan	22.60
New Orleans 10/55	
July	23.93
Oct	22.43

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, June 8.

June	12.86+.10
July	12.80+.13
August	12.62+.13
October	12.28+.16
December	12.15+.14
January	12.15+.16
March	12.15+.15
May	12.13+.15
Egyptians:—	
July	23.50+.20
November	23.10+.35
January	21.95+.35

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, June 8.

June	12.79+.03
July	12.72+.05
April	12.03+.05
September	12.35+.05
Oct	12.18+.06
Nov	12.09+.06
Dec	12.07+.06
Jan	12.04+.05
Feb	12.03+.05
March	12.05+.05
May	12.03+.05
pAril	12.03+.05
June	12.00+.05

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, June 8.

June	unchanged 23.80
July	23.30
Aug	27.10
Sep	25.95
October	25.05
November	22.90+.15
Dec	22.45+.15
Jan	21.80+.20
Feb	21.65+.20
Mar	21.55+.25
April	21.50+.25
May	21.45+.25

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, June 8.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 3,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain
Day's Exports to Continent 1,000.
Futures at New York:—

July	22.80—.89
Oct	22.33—.73
Jan	21.95—.84
March	22.27—.80
Spot Cotton at New York	23.55—.90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.10—.65
Futures at New Orleans:—	
July	23.40—.72
Oct	21.88—.76

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 21 3/8.
Demand Bills 48562.
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 68 3/4.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 8.

Scinde Good 9.50.
Scinde Fully Good 9.90.
Scinde Fine 10.30.
Bengal Good 9.60.
Bengal Fully Good 10.00.
Bengal Fine 10.40.
Oomra Good 10-30.
Oomra Fully Good 10-70.
Oomra Fine 11-10.
Broach Good 10.90.
Broach Fully Good 11-30.
Broach Fine 11-70.

WHEAT.

London, June 8.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. June/July sellers 62.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. June/July sellers 63.
Tone:—Quiet.
Australian June/July sellers 61/6.
Choice White Karachi June/July sellers 62/6.
Soft Red Karachi June/July sellers 61/6.
Tone:—Quiet.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Jur Bage—June/July reseller £22/12/6.
June/July. Done Buyers £22/10.
Tone:—Very slow demand.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—July/Aug. sellers 44/10 1/2.
Sept./Oct. Done and Buyers 44/10 1/2.
Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta afloat at £22 1/2 June/July shipment.

London, June 8.

Linseed La Plata Argentine J/J sellers £20 3/4.
Cottonseed Bombay J/J sellers 10.
Castorseed Bombay J/J sellers £23 1/4.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 8.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June/July sellers 15/6.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 15/6.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 15/7 1/2.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Oct./Dec. sellers 15/10.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct./Dec. sellers 15/10 3/4
Tone:—Javas steady. Moderate enquiry but not at sellers prices.

RUBBER.

London, June 8.

Para Up River Fine, Spot July/Aug. sellers 28.
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot June Value 33 1/2.
Tone:—Irregular—Easier on lack of orders.
Ribbed Beaded Sheets June paid sellers 38.

RAPESEEDS.

Ferozepore Bold J/J sellers £22.
Toria J/J sellers £22 1/2
Yellow Guzerat J/J sellers £23 3/8.
Brown Cawnpore J/J sellers 21 3/4.
Yellow Cawnpore J/J sellers £23 1/4.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, June 8.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block £255.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, June 9.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	0	0
Century	0	15	6
E. D. Sasson	0	15	0
Elphinstone	0	15	6
Long Cloth (Full weight)34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	5	6
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	3	6
Swan per lb.	1	5	0
Finlay per lb.	1	5	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	9
Pearl per lb.	1	5	3
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth X Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	9
Kohinoor per lb.	1	5	9
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	5	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	0
Century (Bugls) per lb.	1	4	3
David per lb.	1	4	0
Tata per lb.	1	3	6
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	3	9
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	6
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	6
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	12	0
Phoenix per piece	5	12	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	12	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece £5	5	14	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	2	0
Bombay United per piece	6	10	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	8	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pebaney	11	0	0
Hindustan	11	4	0
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	0
Textile per lb.	1	4	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	4	3

"CORECTOR" is stocked by

MENASCHÉ, BOCHNER & Co.,

Exclusive Agents for the East.

Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 9.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T., 1-5 31/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1-6.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T., 1-6.
Bank's selling D. D., 1-6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A., 1-6 5/16.
Bank's buying T. T., 1-6 1/16.
Bank's buying D. D., 1-6 3/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs., 720.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. Frcs., 785.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs., 770.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T., Rs. 112½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P., Rs. 108½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 153.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 209.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 158½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 275.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol., 4.86 1/16.
London—Paris Frcs., 100.68.
London—Switzerland Frcs., 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs., 102.00.
London—Rome Liras, 122.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, June 8.

Tele. Transfers 1/61/32 steady.
Bar Gold £4-4-11 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 5/8 quiet.

London, June 8.

Rentes 3 per cent. 44½.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 5/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 9/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—India bough China Sold—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 33/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th March 1925.
Bullion:—Sovereigns from Holland £1,000,000.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm 1817.
Christiania 2892.
Amsterdam 1210.
Switzerland 2508.
The Bombay mails of 23rd May were delivered in London on 8th June.

London, June 8.

Exchange on London in Paris 100.70.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.41 1/2
Exchange on London in Italy 12165.
New York, June 8.
Demand Bills 48562. unchanged.

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 8.

Rentes 5 per cent 15 5/8.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 41/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £86 7/8—1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £91 1/4+1/16.
War Loan 5 per cent 9929/47 £99 5/8—1/16.
Conversion Loan £75 13/16—5/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £101 3/4—1/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 55 7/8 Ex. unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan), 50 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 66 3/8 Ex.+1/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent. 57 1/4 Ex. unchanged.

SHARES.

London, June 8.

Hongkong Bank £137.
Chartered Bank £20 1/9.
National Bank £47 1/2.
P. & O. Bank £10 7/8.
Eastern Bank £6 3/16.

BULLION.

Bombay, June 9.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 13-9-3.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 13-7-3.
English 10 oz. Bar Gold, Rs. 21-10-3.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-5.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 71-14.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71-12.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71 10.

London, June 8.

Bar gold ready, s.84-11½.
Silver ready, d. 31-10.
Silver forward, d. 31-9.
TONE OF SILVER—
Nothing doing. China came in as a buyer after fixing. America bought. Market closed with buyers at 1/16 above the fixed price.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 9.

Ready:—21 3-6

Valda.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m
Jeth	21-3-6		21-3-0	21-3-6
Asad	21-4-9		21-4-3	21-4-9

Teji Mandi,
Asad 0—3—6
Sravan 0—0—0
Tone:—Market Quiet,

SILVER.

Bombay, June 9.

Ready:—71-15-0

Valda.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Jeth	71-15-0	71-12-0	71-12-0	
Asad	71-13-0	71-10-0	71-10-0	

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—0—0
Asad 1—0—0
Tone—Market Quiet,

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 9.

3 Mos., 4 3-8 per cent.
6 Mos., 4 5-8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5½ per cent.
Money 1 Mos., 5 per cent.
Money 3 Mos., 4½ per cent.
Money 6 Mos., 4½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

METALS.

London, June 6.

English best Selected Copper £62 1/2.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £59 3/4.
Copper Braziers £77 1/2.
Yellow Metal 7 1/2.
Hard Spelter 30 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8.

BRASS.

Bombay, June 9.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	55	12	
Do	1	55	12	
Do	1 1/4	55	12	
Do	1 1/2	55	12	
Do	1 3/4	55	12	
Do	2	55	12	

COPPER.

Bombay, June 9.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	3-4	61	8	
Copper	1	61	8	
Copper	1 1-4	61	8	
Copper American ..	1 1-2	61	8	
Copper	1 3-4	61	8	
Copper	2	61	8	
Japanese Copper Bars ..	..	62	0	
Panchteka Joint ..	..	27	0	
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61	0	
Brass Bars	..	39	4	
Pat Klai	..	87	0	
Lead, Country	..	25	8	
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4	..	53	0	
" " to 1	..	53	0	
" " 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		53	0	
German Copper 1 1-2 to 1-3-4 to 2		61	8	
American Copper 3-4 to 1,	..	61	8	
" " 1-1-4	..	61	8	

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 9.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	11	9
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0	13	
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	11	
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	11	3
David	No. 10 1/2	0	11	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	10	9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	11	
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	11	
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	9	
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	9	6
Japan	No. 40—1	1	3	6
"	No. 42—2	1	4	3
"	No. 20	0	14	9
"	No. 32	1	1	9

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, June 9.

Quotations are:—
Alizerine-20 per cent.-paste-Lunger Rs. 67
Alizerine-20 per cent.-paste-Cow Rs. 67
Alizerine-20 per cent.-paste-I. P. Rs. 65
Congo red Rs. 1-6
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1-5
Sulphuric Black Rs. 0-13-6
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2
Perpurine-Delta Rs. 2-8
Melachite Green Rs. 2-12
Magenta Xls Rs. 5-8
Hemetine Xls Rs. 0-13-0
Indeuthrene Blue Rs. 3-10
Fast red Rs. 5

CABLE FROM A. NORDEN AND CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. Cotton Cabin Mambadevi have received to-day the following cable from their Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Expectation that beneficial showers west and east may extended over southern Texas; prefer scale down purchase."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

THURSDAY, June 11.

Municipal Corporation 1 p.m. Bombay Time.

FRIDAY, June 12.

B. A. Examination Results, University Hall 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 13.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SATURDAY June 20.

Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, seventh annual general meeting, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.

POONA ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, June 11.

The prize distribution of the Paisa Fund Mela with songs by small boys and girls under the presidentship of Mr. D. V. Gokhale. Kirloskar Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS' TIMING

[illegible] the hours [illegible] departure of the principal Mails and Trains at and from Victoria Terminus.

	A.M.	P.M.
Punjab Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calcutta Mail via Jubbulpur	12 4	[illegible]
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 5	15 [illegible]
Madras Mail	8 45	22 [illegible]
Poona Mail	11 30	18 [illegible]
Tutor 117 Poona Express	12 20	14 [illegible]
Poona Express	10 55	7 [illegible]
Delhi and Lucknow Exp.	9 0	21 [illegible]
Madras Fast Passenger	" 45	[illegible]

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 10 (Wed.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sunset 7h. 17m.
June 11 (Thu.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sunset 7h. 16m.
June 12 (Fri.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sunset 7h. 16m.
June 13 (Sat.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sunset 7h. 16m.
June 14 (Sun.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sunset 7h. 17m.
June 15 (Mon.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sunset 7h. 17m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MIRANDA—Paul Miranda, managing clerk Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, of Turner Road, Bandra died at 8-15 p.m. yesterday. Funeral will leave his residence for Salvacao Church, Dadar at 4-30 p.m. to-day.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for places in China North of Hongkong will be subject to delay and will be accepted only at sender's risk.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Moldavia" with the mails from Bombay of the 30th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 3-30 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 8th June 1925 to 6 a.m. of 9th June 1925.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 64.
Small-pox attack 1 imported from Andheri death 1.
Plague attack 1 death 1.
Total Mortality this day last year 83.

LATE MRS. HARRY HODGKINSON.

A Special General Meeting of the members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute will be held on the Institute Hall to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to give expression to the loss sustained by the Institute by the recent death of a prominent member and well wisher, Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson. Mr. Meyer Nissim will preside.

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 43rd instruction class of the Esean Community of Bombay will be held at Dr. E. F. Underwood's rooms, Old French Bank building, 3rd floor, opposite the Rajabai Clock Tower, Esplanade Road, on Saturday the 13th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when there will be readings from the Sacred Book. Admission by cards from Mr. L. B. Nayak, 841, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

SACCHARINE MERCHANTS' MEETING.

A meeting of the Saccharine Merchants of Bombay will be held on Thursday (the 11th instant) at Hirabaug, C. P. Tank Road at 5 p.m. (S. T.), to protest against the continuous smuggling of Saccharine and the failure of the Customs authorities to protect honest traders against smugglers and to urge upon Government the necessity of taking the strictest measures to suppress the illicit traffic. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M. L. A., will preside. All those interested in the movement are cordially invited to attend.

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Ghadwala writes:—

In reply to the appeal I sent on behalf of the Unemployment Bureau to members of the Legislative Council to introduce a resolution on the question of unemployment in Bombay Mr. L. B. Thopatkar, M. L. C., from Poona City has given information to Government to move a resolution asking for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry with non-official majority to investigate the whole question and to suggest measures to remedy the same.

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Catholic Employees of Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd., gave their First Annual Thanksgiving Mass in the Church of the Holy Cross, Kurla, on Sunday the 7th instant, The Divine Service, which was at 6 a.m. was well attended by the members. A meeting of the members was held at 11 a.m. at which Mr. Francis Conceicao was voted to the chair. Mr. John Fonseca having read the report, a new committee was formed of the following:—President—Mr. J. F. Rebello. Committee Members—Messrs. Joe D'Penha, M. F. D'Souza, F. X. Gonsalves, J. F. Pires and I. Fernandes; Secretary and Assistant Secretary—Messrs. John and George Fonseca. After this Mr. Francis Conceicao wound up the meeting by thanking the members for voting him to the chair.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The second annual general meeting of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Foreign Education Society was held at "Anandashram," Gamdevi, Bombay, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday last, Mr. J. K. Parulkar presiding.

The report of the Managing Committee upto 30th April 1925 and the audited statements of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1924, were unanimously adopted The report shows that there were on the Society's roll on 30th April 1925, 4 Patrons, 24 Fellows and 347 life members whose promised donations to the Society amount to Rs. 79 800. Besides there are 73 Ordinary Members. The Society has been able to recover upto 30th April 1925 Rs. 41 419 out of these promises and Rs. 4 930 by proceeds of monthly subscriptions from Ordinary Members. The report also mentions that the Committee of Management has granted in the year under report a loan scholarship of Rs. 6,000 to Mr. R. D. Rege, B. Sc., an Associate member of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, to prosecute research work in Agricultural Chemistry at the Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts, England and another of Rs. 2,500 to Mr. S. A. Kamat, who has already been studying in the Berlin University (Germany) for higher study in Organic Chemistry. Mr. J. K. Parulkar was elected the Hon. Auditor for the next year. A vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings of the meeting to a close.

GUJERAT VIDYAPITH.

Mr. A. T. Gidwani writes under date 8th June from Ahmedabad:—

The new session of the Vidyapith opens today in the new buildings. Acharya Kirpalani arrived last night from Bengal where he had been touring with Mahatma Gandhi. The Vice-Principal Prof. Malkani is to deliver a series of lectures on his Wanderings in Kashmir where he spent his summer vacation. A new feature this term is a series of eight lectures on Educational topics meant mainly for teachers. The first lecture of the series was delivered last night by Mr. Trivedi of the Bhavnagar Dakshinamurti Bhavan on the application of some laws of Psychology in Education. He pleaded for the removal of Competition and prizes and rewards based upon it from Educational institutions.

RLY. DERAILMENT ON KUTCHERA SIDING.

A serious derailment took place at 9-30 p.m. on Monday on the Kutchera siding of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Mahaluxmi. It appears about 45 empty wagons were being backed on the Kutchera siding when the wheels of the engine sunk in the ground while the rails and sleepers completely wrecked. Fortunately the local traffic was not affected by this accident. A large gang of workmen were employed throughout the day to make the line in working order.

ESPLANADE ROAD TRAGEDY.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The coroner concluded inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Sidney Harry Johnson Chittam (24) who died at the E. G. Hospital as a result of his having been thrown off his motor-cycle at Esplanade Road under circumstances already reported in these columns.

Mr. A. Chopard, foreman, West End Watch Co., said that at about 9-15 p.m. on June 3, he left Cornaglias and rounded Treacher's premises to go to Espanade Road. It was drizzling at the time and he beckoned to a victoria which was going slowly towards Eori Bunder. The driver stopped and witness crossed the road to go to the victoria. He entered it and asked the driver to fasten the flap behind. He then noticed a motor-cycle with two men on it proceeding south at a speed of 30 miles per hour. Suddenly he heard a shout at the same time the victoria driver ran to him and said "Two Sabs have died" and Witness saw no motor car on the road at the time. He alighted and went to the spot which was just opposite the Bombay Club. He saw two men lying on the road, Chitham lying across the legs of another gentleman, viz:—Mr. Thornatt. Thornatt was extricated and lifted across to the victoria where he was seated. Witness returned to the deceased who was lying with his head touching the foot path about five or six yards away. A taxi arrived and Chithab was driven a taxi and people came out of the Bombay Club and advised him to put the deceased in victoria. When he went to the victoria he found that Thornatt had gone away. A atxi arrived and Chitham was driven to E. G. Hospital.

Replying to the court witness said during all the time he was looking on the road, he saw no other motor vehicle passing.

Noora Dadu, the victoria driver said when he was fastening the rear flap of his vehicle, he heard a noise and looking in the direction from which the noise came he saw a motor cycle overturned.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ACCIDENT OR SUICIDE

On Monday the dead body of a male person aged about 35 years was found in a highly decomposed state, lying by the side of the sea, near Antop Hill, Wadala. The police removed the body to the morgue where an inquest was held by the coroner on Tuesday. The jury returned a verdict of death by drowning but remarked that it was impossible to determine the circumstances under which the drowning occured.

ANOTHER RAILROAD FATALITY.

At about 7-55 a.m. on Monday between Agripada Cabin and Grant Road one unknown Hindu aged about 35 years was knocked down and seriously injured by No. 154—up local train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway while crossing the railway line from east to west. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission. At an inquest held by the coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

REPORTED THEFT.

SHERIF DEVJI KANJI'S REVOLVER STOLEN.

Sherif Devji Kanji of Little Gibbs Road reports to the police that at about 12 midnight of the 7th instant, he retired to rest after closing all the doors and windows of his bungalow from inside. At 6 a.m. the next morning his servant saw a show case containing silver and ivory curios lying in the compound so he informed his master. On the complainant looking round he found that the thief had been into four bed rooms and the sitting room. He had ransacked the clothes in the bed rooms and removed the show case but the ivory articles had been left behind. A leather hand bag containing a Webley and Scott automatic pistol, .25 bore, bearing No. 13624 and a dozen cartridges had also been stolen. The collective value of the property stolen is Rs. 765 of which Rs. 200 was recovered.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUSTEES' MEETING.

A meeting of the Board of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City was held on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. R. H. A. Delves presiding, when the chairman congratulated Sir V. A. Dabholkar on his being Knighted. Sir Vasantrao thanked the chairman for the congratulations.

The Board then considered the letter from the Chairman re the construction of the Mahaluxmi Overbridge. In the course of the letter it was stated the Board had recently considered a request by the Municipal Commissioner to hand over the land free of cost to the Corporation and had agreed to do so provided the Government and the Turf Club were being communicated with.

The Chairman in the letter stated that the construction of the bridge would render it feasible to extend the tram lines from Jacob Circle to the Board's Worli Estate and the extension would be of considerable financial advantage to the Board.

The Government have agreed to the proposal provided the Turf Club has no objection to surrender the lease to the Trust.

The Board agreed to proposal.

CONSTERNATION IN MUMTAZ'S HOUSE.

A DRUNKARD'S MISTAKE

The lapse of a drunken Goan caused a little stir and consternation in the house of Mumtaz Begum on Monday. John Ignatius Gonsalves, an employee of Messrs James Pearse & Co., while he was going along Girgaum Road when he stepped into the house where Mumtaz Begum is staying. As he was ascending the stairs, he was accosted by Mohamed Ali and asked what business had brought him there. Without stopping to answer he pursued his way. But in the meanwhile Mahomed Ali raised an alarm and requisitioned the help of policeman from the neighbouring chowkey.

Placed before a bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates at Girgaum consisting of Dr. A. D. Mody and Dr. B. E. Ghaswalla, Gonsalves pleaded guilty to the charge (of wilful trespass and prayed for mercy. He said that he was drunk at the time and he went there as he was under the impression that prostitutes who were formerly living there still lived.

The Magistrates warned him and discharged.

LAST ACT OF BAWLA TRAGEDY.

CHAUFFEUR DISCHARGED.

Probably the last of the Bawla Murder Case was disposed of when Mahomed Shafi, Bawla's chauffeur was discharged by Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday.

Mr. Kirk Smith, the police prosecutor made an application that the accused be discharged. His Worship ordered the accused to be discharged accordingly.

ALLEGED THEFT AS A SERVANT.

ACCUSED REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY.

Inspector Davison put up Bomanji Dorabji Lowji before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate and applied for a remand into police custody for fourteen days.

Inspector Davison stated that the accused was a cashier in the employ of Messrs. Nowrojee Wadia and Co., and arrested on June 8 in connection with theft as a servant in respect of 60 shares of Bombay Dyeing Company valued at Rs. 48,000. In the course of investigations it was further found that the accused had alleged to have committed defalcations to the extent of Rs. 19,000 The police had been able to recover property worth Rs. 22,400. As police investigations were incomplete Mr. Davison applied for remand.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, applied for bail which was refused by the Magistrate.

The accused was ordered to be remanded into police custody till June 23.

Mr. Nariman asked for permission to see his client in police custody. Mr. Davison said that a policeman might be allowed to be present on the occasion. Mr. Nariman said that the policeman should not be within hearing.

His Worship ordered that Mr. Nariman might be allowed to see his client in the presence of a police officer but not within hearing.

SMOKING IN COURT.

SOLDIER EXPRESSES REGRET.

"Your worship you must treat me with respect as I have treated the Court just now" was the most amazing remark blurted out by Lance Corporal Wallace Panting, of the West Yorks as he stepped out of the witness-box in the Court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate.

The N. C. O. was found smoking within Court precincts and Mr. Khandallawalla, ordered a police officer to ask the soldier to come into the witness-box and express regret. When the N. C. O. stepped into the witness-box, the Magistrate asked him to explain his conduct which amounted to contempt of Court and said that he would have to express regret for the same. Th N. C. O. with an air of defiance turned round the witness-box and said that he did not see any notice to that effect anywhere in the Court except the board "Silence Please." The Magistrate said that there was enactment to that effect and that he must express a regret. The N. C. O. eventually expressed regret but delivered himself of the amazing remark.

SOLDIER SENTENCED FOR THEFT.

James Willshaw and Cyril Gladhill of the West Yorkshire Regiment who were yesterday remanded on charges of house breaking and theft were put up today before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar Chief Presidency Magistrate, and sentenced to two months rigorous imprisonment on the above charges. The property which was valued at Rs. 375 belonged to Messrs. Lund and Blockley of Hornby Road.

Inspector Guider who conducted the prosecution stated that on May 23, the accused overpowered the watchman of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, broke the panes of the show cases and took away clocks and silverware of the collective value of Rs. 375. Both the accused were under Military Guard as they were sentenced for misdemeanour and were to be sent to Poona for attendance. While their kits were examined, a silver time piece, a silver mustard pot and a silver patent whisky cork were found in the kit bag of accused No. 1 while the rest was recovered in the kit bag of accused No. 2. They were then subsequently handed over to the City police. Mr. Guider said that if His Worship wanted he could produce a C. I. D. Officer who had found finger prints of accused No. 1 on the broked glass panes.

Both the accused pleaded guilty.

Inspector Guider brought it to His Worship's notice that the Officer Commanding Regiment had asked him to press for the charges as the object behind the offence was to get out of the Army.

HUSBAND STATES WIFE.

ASSAILANT ARRESTED.

Miriambai, a Mohmedan woman has been removed to J. J. Hospital where she has been detained for treatment. It appears Miriambai's husband Abdul Rehman is a constable in the District Police and is stationed at Kalyan, Miriambai herself raised with her mother in Abdul Kader Bawla's house at Khoja Street. At about 11 a.m. on Monday her husband came from Kalyan to persuade her to return with him, but she refused to do so as he had previously ill-treated her and she had run away from him. He seemed to get annoyed at this and leaving the house he went and bought a table knife. Returning to the room he struck her over the left eye with the knife and as she fell down, he stabbed her in the right leg. Her mother went to her assistance, but he struck her too on the left fore-arm. An alarm was raised and one Mohmed Shahbuddin entering the room grappled with the husband and in doing so received cuts on his hands. The police were called and the assailant was arrested.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

PROGRESS OF INDIANISATION.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, The Indian Merchants' Chamber writes:—

I am sending herewith for publication a copy of the Memorandum sent to the Committee of this Chamber by Sir Norcott Warren, Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank, setting forth the progress of Indianisation of the Imperial Bank Service. It may be stated that this memorandum was placed before the Committee by Sir Norcott Warrent at their interview with him.

The public will be interested to learn that as a result of the interview referred to above, the following rule was adopted by the Central Board of the Imperial Bank with regard to "previous experience" of candidates in place of the old rule which required "three years' training in one of the well-known British Banks if they have no University degree, and not less than two years' training if they have a degree from one of the recognised Universities of Great Britain or Ireland".

New Rule.—"3. Applicants must have atleast three years' training in one of the well-known British, Colonial, American or Continental Banks, two years' training will be considered sufficient if applicants have a degree from one of the recognised Universities of Great Britain or Ireland."

COPY MEMORANDUM

In January 1921, (the date of the Amalgamation) the number of European officers in the three Presidency Banks was as follows:—

Bank of Bengal	90
Bank of Bombay	38
Bank of Madras	55

making a total of 183.

In January 1925, after four years, this number has increased to 281, made up as follows:—

Bengal Circle	145
Bombay Circle	70
Madras Circle	66
	281

which shows an increase of approximately 53 percent

At the time of the Amalgamation the Bank of Bengal had 23 offices, the Bank of Bombay 18 and the Bank of Madras 23 making a total of 64. This number has increased to 157 as follows:—

Bengal Circle	78
Bombay Circle	42
Madras Circle	35
London Office	1
Central Office	1
	157

which works out at over 245 per cent of the number of Branches at the time of the Amalgamation. It has only been possible to achieve this result by increasing the number of Indian Officers. Prior to the amalgamation in January 1921, there were no Indian Officers in the Banks of Bengal and Bombay and only 1 in the Bank of Madras. There are now 33 Indian Officers actually serving in the Imperial Bank of India

Thirty six European Officers have left the service of the Bank since the date of the Amalgamation, and although the number of European Officers has increased by 68, only 38 have actually been put in charge of new branches, although the number of Officers has increased by 93.

The Bank has therefore opened 55 Branches more than the number of European Officers it has appointed as Agents and Officers-in-Charge. To all these Branches Indians have been appointed.

Of the 93 new Branches of the Bank which have been opened since the Amalgamation, therefore, 55 are in charge of Indians, which gives a percentage of over 59 to Indians and only 41 per cent to Europeans.

Not only has the Bank achieved this result in 4 years, but it is also training 134 Probationary Assistants and Sub-Accountants and 78 Assistants, 2nd Grade, to fill up vacancies in its higher appointments in due course.

Of the 212 Indians under training few, if any, had any real knowledge of banking as required by the Imperial Bank of India at the time they, were appointed for service, and the Bank has deliberately undertaken the task of training these men in order to fit them for Higher Grade appointments. On the other hand there is no scheme for training Europeans, and the Bank has on many occasions rejected applications received from Europeans in India on account of their having had no training other respects they have been quite suitable ing in an English Bank, although in for service.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

TUESDAY'S CLOSING RATE

40

A cable received from New York at 2 a.m. on Tuesday stated:—

Tuesday's opening rate	+ 8
Tuesday's closing rate	+ 40
Liverpool opening	— 27
Liverpool closing	— 19

Local Market closing at 9 p. m.
Candy Rs. 440-8-0

MR. MANMOHANDAS' CANDIDATURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last week a letter from Mr. Natarajan appeared in your paper regarding Mr. Manmohandas Ramji's candidature for the Council of State.

Mr. Natarajan has mentioned his opposition to Mahatma Gandhi's efforts on behalf of the untouchables and demanded a public statement from Mr. Ramji to the effect that he will not directly or indirectly oppose any measures for the uplift of these classes, before Mr. Ramji can expect right-minded people to vote for him.

I entirely agree with Mr. Natarajan that in the absence of such an undertaking from Mr. Ramji, his election will be a misfortune.

Moreover, we would also like to know Mr. Manmohandas' views on the present Exchange and Currency controversies in view of his insistance on industrial progress in his manifesto. I hear that in yesterday's meeting of the Committee of the Mill-Owners' Association he opposed the proposal to submit a representation to Government on these subjects, whereas even some of the European members supported it.

Does Mr. Manmohandas Ramji propose to serve the Indian commercial community in this manner?

God save us from such friends.—Yours, etc.

"ONE OF INDIAN COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY."

June 9.

ID AND DELHI HINDUS.

SABHA'S WIRE TO NATIONAL ARBITRATION BOARD.

The President and the Secretary of the Delhi Hindu Sabha have sent the following telegram to Mr. Gandhi and other members of the All-India National Arbitration Board:—

"Local authorities have announced their intention to allow Mahomedans to lead cow for Id sacrifice through Pahari Dhiraj Hindu quarters, the scene oflast year's riot, and not used for the purpose for decades past. Another alternative route being available, Government prohibited this route last year. Feeling runs high among Hindus. Request early intervention of members of National Arbitration Board to avoid apprehended repetition of last year's deplorable events".—A.P.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended 31st May 1925:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,30,00,000		
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000	
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000	
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.,	16,11,13,000	
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,66,19,000	
		21,45,32,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,38,51,000	
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	4,12,39,000	
Bills Discounted	1,49,88,000	
Bank Premises	52,70,000	
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,41,82,000	
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.,	8,49,02,000	
		21,45,32,000

(Continued from column 6.)

Frattini, (holder), on points.—Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON, June 9.

Fast and skilful throughout, Milligan, who was several pounds lighter than his opponent adopted an upright attitude, while the Italian crouched. Milligan was good with his left leads which he quickly followed up with his right, but his opponent landed many left and right swings and also hooks and uppercuts in clinches. Milligan fought splendidly near the end and gained a narrow victory.—Reuter's Special.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

CITY POLICE BEAT G. I. P.

In their Second Division fixture on the Cooperage the City Police did not show convincing form and though they won by the odd goal in three their supporters cannot be too sanguine as to their chances It will be remembered that the G. I. P. were worsted a short time back by the Y. M. C. A. to the turn of four goals. The football was of a poor standard though the game was not devoid of thrills. On the run of play the Police should have won by a big margin but their forwards simply could not do the right thing.

City Police:—Godwin; H. Hewson and Dewey; Priestley, Rabbitt and Needham; Littlewood, Hewson, McKenzie, Duthie and Gulam Mohammed.

G. I. P.:—Johnson; Shannon and Cosgrave; Gilman, Bottomley and Cutler; Major, Guest, Henderson, Thompson and Fernandez.

Referee:—Sgt. Major Kelly.

R. A. EASILY BEAT Y. M. C. A. "B."

The other second division match on the Oval was a one-sided affair the second string of the R. A. having no difficulty in winning by close upon half a dozen goals.

R. A. "B":—Jones; Massy and Addison; Bould, Petrie and Daniels; Yates, Acomb, French, Bell and Lenthorn.

Y. M. C. A. "B":—Letchford; Hayes-Hoare and Carrington; Moss, Richardson and Mayo; Mama, Bagrie, Scholes, Jolly and Riley.

Referee:—Sgt. Lowe.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

First Division:—Cooperage. G. I. P. vs. R. A.

Second Division:—Oval. B. B. A. F. I. vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

SPORTING NEWS

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 8.

In a County cricket match, Northamptonshire won by ten wickets. Northampton made 376 and Warwick 122 (Wright took five wickets for 66, and Jupp four for 17) and followed on, 256 (Smith made 50 Parsons 61, Thomas 6 for 77). Northants took 5 without loss.

The following are the closing scores in other matches that began on Saturday:—

Middlesex vs. Yorkshire:—Middlesex 118 and 106 for one (Stevens made 51 and Hearne 50, both not out, Yorkshire 538 for six and declared (Holmes made 315 not out, Leyland 61 and Sutcliffe 58). Holmes broke Lord's record made in 1820 by William Ward with 278 runs. Holmes's score is also the highest made by an Englishman since 1905. His innings lasted six hours and 45 minutes. He hit 38 fours and did not give a single chance.

Lancashire vs. Surrey. Lancashire made 371 runs (Watson 120, Fender 6 for 86) Surrey 71 (Macdonald took 4 wickets for 30, Tyldesley 3 for 7, Parkin 3 for 17) and followed on, and made 210 for five wickets (Sandham made 97 not out).

Worcestershire vs Sussex.—Worcester made 208 and 174 (M. Foster 61, Tate 6 for 58) Sussex replied with 179 (Watson scoring 51 and Root 5 for 64) and 144 for 7.

Somerset vs. Essex:—Somerset made 318 runs and 294 (Daniell scoring 108, Case 59 and Bligh 71) Essex replied with 432 (White taking 6 wickets for 36).

Leicestershire vs Notts. Leicester made 253 and 28 for one. Notts replied with 509 for 7 and declared. (George Gunn making 67, Liley 51, Carr 206 and Walker 78.

Derbyshire vs. Gloucestershire.—Derby made 197 and 178 runs (Townsend scoring 58 and Parker taking 8 wickets for 56) Gloucester replied with 278 (Dipper scored 74 and Horsley took 6 wickets for 94.)

LONDON, June 9.

In County Cricket Yorkshire won by an innings and 149 runs. Middlesex 118 and 271 (Stevens 65, Hearne 94); Yorkshire 538 for six and declared.

Lancashire won by an innings and 16 runs. Lancashire 371. Surrey 72 and 283 (Sandham 117, Macdonald six for 102).

Sussex won by two wickets. Worcester 208 and 174. Sussex 179 and 205 for 8 wickets. (Watson 70 not out; Root 5 for 78).

Notts won by an innings and 155 runs. Leicester 253 and 101. (Richmond 5 for 37). Notts 509 for seven and declared.

Gloucester won by three wickets. Derbyshire 197 and 178. Gloucester 278 and 98 for 7.—Reuter's Special.

"LOS ANGELES" IN TROUBLE.

BERTHED AFTER 12 HOURS' TRIBULATION.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

The fact that ex-Zeppelin "Los Angeles" had to abandon her yesterday's flight from Lakehurst to Minnesota half way owing to engine trouble furnished. Mr. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, with the text for a statement on the "utter folly of staking national defence exclusively on the reliability of a petrol engine."

Meanwhile, "Los Angeles" has been unable to moor owing to fog and has been helplessly circling over Lakehurst.

LATER.

"Los Angeles" was safely berthed at her twenty-sixth attempt, after she had been aloft for twelve hours.—Reuter's Special.

"A WILDGOOSE CHASE."

LONDON, June 8.

Mr. Wilbur has stated that that the Norwegian Aero Club's request that "Los Angeles" or "Shenandoah" should be sent in search of Capt. Amundsen has been refused, and the Navy Department has not changed its original opinion that such an expedition is not feasible. He adds: "We are not going to send a balloon on any wildgoose chase in the Polar regions.—Reuter's Special.

GORDON-BENNET BALOON RACE.

FOUR BALLOONS COME DOWN.

BRUSSELS, June 8.

Four balloons taking part in the Gordon-Bennett Race came down. They include the British balloon, Else, which had to land at Etaples, and was subsequently destroyed. Two Spanish and one French balloon also descended in France.—Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON, June 9.

Eight more balloons landed in France comprising three Italian, two British, one American, one Belgian and one Swiss. The Spanish balloon "Hesperio" fell into the sea, and her crew was picked up by a steamer. The Italian balloon "Campino Fifth" which landed in Brittany was leading, having covered 570 kilometres.—Reuter's Special.

GOOD YEAR THIRD PICKED UP.

CREW SAVED.

LONDON, June 9.

The German steamer "Vaterland" wireless that it picked up the American balloon, Good Year Third off Ushant last evening and that the crew have been saved.—Reuter's Special.

BOXING IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 8.

At Holland Park, London, in a twenty-round contest, for the Middle-weight Championship of Europe, Tommy Milligan (Hamilton) beat the Italian, Bruno

(Continued in column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1925.

FAIRPLAY.

The "Times of India's" criticism of Mr. K. F. Nariman's correspondence with the Government on development and alleged defalcation, resembles the curate's egg; it is good in parts. The "Times" admits that the Government do not come out well and that they are boggling at a straight enquiry from behind the person of an anonymous judicial officer of "high" standing. The paper admits that the task of substantiating or disproving current allegations can be "best done through a non-official enquiry," but it throws an obstacle by asking Messrs. Nariman and Co., as it is pleased to describe public spokesmen, to "produce what evidence they have" in advance of effective enquiry. Our contemporary evidently does not appreciate the invitation of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir to Mr. Nariman for serving as a private informer; nor does it think much of the ruse of putting forward a judicial officer to obtain what Mr. Cowasji Jehangir failed to secure in secret conclave. Mr. Nariman claims to possess evidence of maladministration and a Government jealous of its reputation should make every reasonable effort to elicit the facts. The appointment of a non-official committee by the Legislative Council seems to us a reasonable method of enquiry; it would enable Mr. Nariman and the public to represent facts with a fair assurance of security, while it would leave the Government every opportunity of protecting their officials. If truth is the aim, it is not right or reasonable to attempt the decoying of Mr. Nariman by advisory committees or officials into any position where he cannot be procedurably firm. He has taken a tremendous risk, personal and political, in offending the bureaucracy, and we do not see how the Government can honestly dodge the demand of a non-official committee elected by the legislature that sanctioned the expenditure. The "Times" asks Mr. Nariman to "produce" all evidence. Produce before whom? He cannot properly be expected to reveal in desultory, aerial expansion all the facts he has collected in circumstances of peril. The "Times" once detected in Mr. Nariman's internal form the semblance of a viper innocently reared by the nurse-maids of the police department. To recognise in his work a public-spirited challenge worthy of attention, is hence a great concession, but it is incomplete; the "Times" is also a trifle inconsistent in recommending a non-official committee and at the same time not granting it the power of taking in the first instance the evidence possessed by Mr. Nariman. Throughout the controversy the Government have by speech and correspondence been inclined to prejudge Mr. Nariman. If they do not consent to a non-official committee elected by the legislature, they by their timid officiousness merely betray the credit of the officials impugned.

There seems to be an intangible conspiracy to suppress Mr. Nariman. The "Pioneer" declares that Mr. Nariman "can only recover from his ignominious position by a frank withdrawal of his charges." Its comment scouts Mr. Nariman as a "Swarajist member" and it is scandalised by the apparent retreat of Mr. Nariman just when it is the Government who are burking legitimate and trustworthy enquiry. Apart from the natural bias of the "Pioneer" in favour of officials as a class, it was no doubt influenced by the truncated report of the Associated Press. We would quote the telegram broad-casted by the Associated Press:—

Bombay, June 6.

In the March Session of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Swarajist, in moving a reduction in the Government Grant to the Bombay Development Department declared himself to be in possession of evidence of corruption against some senior officers of the department. The Government took up the challenge and asked Mr. Nariman by a letter to place in their hands, the information he possessed to enable them to take action. The arrangement proposed by the Government was to appoint an Officer of high judicial attainments to investigate the charges but Mr. Nariman having refused the offer on the grounds that a judicial officer conducting the investigation would not be impartial and that the facilities offered to him were similar to those allowed to persons incriminated, the correspondence between the Government and Mr. Nariman have been issued to the press for publication.

The summary is unfair to Mr. Nariman because of atrocious omissions of fact. Any reader of the telegram would think that Mr. Nariman had flung certain allegations, that Government gallantly "took up the challenge" and that the accuser fled before the Government. There is not a word about the readiness of the accuser to present the case before a non-official committee. Surely the Associated Press owed it to the public to say that while the Government suggested the production of facts before one of their own trusted officials, Mr. Nariman insisted on a non-official enquiry. He further agreed, for the sake of getting into grips with the investigation of sordid scandals, to include the high judicial officer of the Government in the committee. We think he went a long way in offering the concession because strictly speaking an enquiry in which the conduct of officials is questioned and in which the Government have betrayed their own bias, should be exclusively non-official. Mr. Narriman, however, was anxious to prove his allegations to the hilt and to arrest illicit practice in a huge public enterprise he sought to meet the Government half-way. The officers of development no doubt mean well, but as thirty crores sanctioned by the legislature are involved, we should draw the line in respect of their discretion to do good in secret and by stealth. The Associated Press would make it appear that the Government "took up the challenge" and that they came down in thunderous vindication of truth to the flight and consternation of Mr. Nariman. The message does not mention the dogged tenacity with which the Government are resisting a non-official enquiry; it does not hint at the offer of Mr. Nariman with regard to the inclusion of a high judicial officer in the enquiry; the message makes out that Mr. Nariman it is and not the Government, that left the fray with grimaces of peevish pusillanimity.

If distant critics have been misled, there are mentors nearer home advising drastic operations against Mr. K. F. Nariman for his service. As if to demonstrate the acuteness of political differences, the "Indian Daily Mail" has condemned the challenge of Mr. Nariman with forced virulence; for the challenge for a non-official committee still remains unanswered and Government have not produced any valid criticism against the proposal. The "Indian Daily Mail" in the fury of prolix argument and disorderly syntax, declaims against the exposure of official conduct in Council debates. It sees ominous consequences: "If members of the Legislative Council are to be allowed to make such grave charges against high officials in the administration without producing evidence in their support, no honourable and self-respecting Indian youth would ever enter the public services. The protection of the reputation of public servants has an aspect which is completely neglected in India." This sad aspect of conditions "in India" must be gravely exercising the minds of observers with superior experience, but we think the danger is exaggerated. The legislature must be competent to discuss the conduct of departments however unsavoury it may be to interested parties; the conduct of individual officers is discussed by special resolution. These are elementary privileges and the Government are always able to shield honest officials. The sapient moralising of our evening contemporary is in excess of the contentions of the "Times of India" when the conduct of Superintendent Carter was rightly criticised in the Bombay Legislative Council by an eminent member who has now to voice his sentiments from outside the precincts of the Council. "Thou shalt not seethe a kid in his mother's milk." After enunciating principles of drastic novelty with regard to administration and democratic politics, the "Daily Mail" comes to the solid conclusion that men of the type of Mr. Nariman should be driven out of public life. We do not want to dilate on the pathos of the term "driven out" which our contemporary emits in aimless bitterness. It is inverted relevancy for the "Daily Mail" to turn on Mr. Nariman and say: "Cassio I love thee, but be never more officer of mine"; it has no application in his case, since he has in face of much obloquy and real risk, preferred an indictment which Government have not yet dared to meet before an impartial and trustworthy body. He may have had a bad press, but he certainly has a good cause.

A PERNICIOUS CUSTOM.

Manu, the ancient Hindu law-giver, specified among his eight forms of marriage the Asura rite according to which the bridegroom receives a maiden after having given as much wealth as he can afford to the kinsmen and to the bride herself, according to his own will. The barter of girls and the monstrous dowry system which exist in the Hindu society to-day are, in effect, nothing better than the rite which Manu called Asura. But in the Hill States near Simla a still more vicious type of such marriage by purchase prevails and is known as Rit, literally custom: the term marriage, however, is inapplicable to a form of sexual relationship which obtains there. For rit is a form of "marriage" without any ceremony, contracted by paying a money price, varying according to beauty, generally from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500,—recently it has been as high as Rs. 2,000—to the guardian of a girl, if unmarried, *or to the husband* of the girl, if married. In the former case, the evil is not different, in kind, from the sale of bridegrooms and brides that is still current among many other civilised Hindu castes all over India. It is the latter part which entails an easy dissolution of marriage and separation from the former husband which is really an extremely obnoxious and demoralising custom. The effects of such lax relationship, whether on the character of sex-relationship or on racial advancement, are disastrous. Since marriage is purely mechanical, being based on money-bargain, it is not regarded as a sacred human relationship with the result that the conditions which obtain there are hardly distinguishable from general promiscuity. Divorce is not obtained on some rational grounds such as cruelty or vice or insanity of a mate or even an irreconcilable incompatibility of temperament between the couple but simply on that of lust backed by economic means. The result is a degradation of the status of woman which, after all, is the test of morality and steady racial degeneration among the hill tribes.

But the promiscuity of relationship of the hill tribes is only one part of the problem, the other being the nefarious traffic which it involves. Rich and unscrupulous persons trade in such hapless girls while some of the Hill States derive substantial revenue from the impost they levy according to percentage on the sale-money of the women. Vested interests have thus come into play in the matter. A rich man without conviction, said Bernard Shaw aptly, is more dangerous in modern society than poor women without chastity; in fact, as the wicked use the weak so it is upon the lusts of the prosperous that such white slave traffic and such legalised prostitution flourish. The Himalaya Vidiya Parbandhani Sabha has been endeavouring to combat this evil for some time past and has enlisted the support of a few States like Patiala and Bhagat in suppressing it, but the Simla bureaucracy, strangely enough, has remained inactive in the matter. The Sabha in a pamphlet issued by them demand a prohibition of the custom of rit as well as the traffic through legislation by the States affected and by the British Government. We trust this appeal which is moderately worded, considering the immensity and scope of the evil, will stimulate the Government of India to effective, if belated, action for the abolition of a pernicious custom.

Notes of the Day.

Silent Simla.

It is four days since the news about the detention of the pilgrim ship "Jehangir" at Port Sudan was published, but there is no sign yet from Simla that the Government of India are sufficiently alive to their duty in the matter. On Monday morning we sent the following telegram to Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Member, Government of India:—

"Reported detention of "Jehangir" at Port Sudan has caused anxiety in Bombay. Please wire if report correct and what action Government intend taking for safe landing of pilgrims either at Rabigh or elsewhere."

No reply has been vouchsafed to us upto the time of writing. We assume that the Government of India have realised the gravity of the situation and are busy making arrangements for the safe landing of the pilgrims either at Rabigh or elsewhere. But their sphinx-like attitude is not calculated to reassure the public on the matter.

Another Fiasco.

We regret to learn that the attempts of the Millowners' Association as an association to consider the difficulties of their present position and in particular to come to a reasonable conclusion on the matter of exchange have failed and the Association have decided not to send any representation to Government. Considering the composition of the Association the public did not expect much from them. There was, however, a lingering hope that the great responsibility, which these gentlemen carry upon themselves, not of their own personal interests but of the prosperity of the city and of the employment of several hundred thousand people, would have awakened in them some sense of duty, at all events as a corporate body, at least to point out the difficulties of the industry to Government even in a very respectful manner and to seek Government assistance. A little bird has whispered to us that the discussions disclosed a good deal of surprise in the sense that a resolution recommending the Government to adopt the gold standard forthwith was supported by English firms, but was opposed by two or three men, who have occupied an undoubtedly high position in Indian public life. We trust the mystery with regard to the suspension of the resolution for writing a representation to Government after it had been put to the vote and carried will be cleared up.

N. W. Railway Strike.

Though the Government of India with characteristic contempt for public opinion and callousness towards the sufferings of thousands of workers, have declined to accept the co-operation of the Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress in settling the N. W. Railway strike, we trust the latter will be able by the result of the enquiry into the strike situation to bring home to the complacement bureaucrats the error of their ways. The resolution passed by the Council betrays excessive zeal for assuming a judicial attitude and appears to us to be less than just to the strikers in its apologetic reference to them as those "belonging almost exclusively to illiterate bodies who find difficulty in expressing correctly their own grievances" and in its omission to insist on the imperative need for settling the dispute by arbitration. The Council refrains "on account of the imperfect and conflicting information from expressing any opinion about the causes which have led to the present strike." It has, however, taken a constructive step by deputing Mr. C. F. Andrews, President of the Congress, to the Punjab in order to make enquiries on the spot and by empowering him to take any step he may think best towards conciliation. We hope Mr. Andrews' efforts will be crowned with success. In the meanwhile we warmly commend the Council's appeal to the public for funds for the support of the families of the strikers that are enduring the greatest hardship and distress.

Co-operation and Capitalism.

Mr. B. F. Madon's presidential address at the Gujarat Divisional Co-operative Conference, held recently at Broach, is a noteworthy pronouncement in the history of co-operative movement in this Presidency. It is practically the first time that an eminent businessman has gone in the midst of co-operators to offer advice to them about their problems and difficulties; for the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, who presided at a similar gathering in 1916, was an administrator and a co-operator before he became a businessman. As a businessman, Mr. Madon thought it his duty to preach business to co-operators and expressed, with commenable frankness, his views on the unpractical or unbusinesslike methods and practices which it will be to the interest of the co-operative movement to modify. But business is one thing and capitalism another, and to call upon the co-operator, as Mr. Madon seemed to do, to fight capitalism by using its methods or imitating its policies, is like asking Mahatma Gandhi to wage war against a militarist Empire by resorting to militarist methods and by adopting the notions of imperial "strategy" that have led, apparently, to material success. But in this very success lies the germ of colossal failure, and the Great War may yet be followed by a greater war, engulfing all militarist Empires into chaos and ruin.

Right Basis.

Therefore just as our hope for world progress lies in the discovery of a moral basis for the State, so also our hope for an economic order—to replace the existing strife and chaos—consists in the search for a new basis and not in the keen pursuit of an ideal, if it can be called an ideal, which leads to exploitation of the weak and the aggrandisement of the few. The Co-operative movement has attracted to itself idealists of diverse creeds, political and religious, from Mahatma Gandhi, the saint, to Mr. Madon, the economist and financier, just because it offers an alternative method of economic organization which based on good-will, self-help and common endeavour for social ends, has the largest prospect of success among the many world movements towards economic reconstruction. Judging by the emphasis which he placed on the love of gain and on material success, Mr. Madon appeared to lose sight of this aspect of the co-operative movement, and although some of the practical suggestions he offered are wise and far-seeing, we sound this note of warning lest co-operators in Gujarat—where commercialism always finds a congenial soil—may be tempted to seek a solution for the economic ills of the province in the capitalist order of society.

The Late Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar.

Widespread regret will be felt over the death of Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar, Advocate, who passed away on Tuesday, at the premature age of 48. The late Mr. Dhurandhar was self-made man, having completed his higher studies by scholarships which he won in school and later on in his College career. Having graduated from the Elphinstone College, Mr. Dhurandhar joined the staff of the Elphinstone High School and there laid the foundation of the teaching career to which he stuck almost till the end of his life. After taking the degree in Law, Mr. Dhurandhar joined the Bombay High Court Bar, where he gave a very good account of himself. As a Professor of the Law School he made himself very popular among the students and his appointment as principal was a due appreciation of merit. It is sad to think that he took charge of his new office only a week ago and did not live to fulfil the expectations of his friends and colleagues. For several years Mr. Dhurandhar conducted the weekly classes of the Students' Brotherhood, where he used to expound Tagore and other philosopher-poets. His discourses attracted large numbers of students. Unassuming almost to a fault, it is true Mr. Dhurandhar did not shine as an all-India figure, but it will be conceded by all those who came in contact with him, that he possessed a sincere soul always yearning to do good to others, irrespective of caste and creed. He took a leading part in all communal affairs, trying to bring his community in line with the other progressive communities in the city. In the Home Rule days, he took an active part in politics, but being of a quiet disposition he spent his latter years among students, engaging himself in the deep study of Eastern saints and Western philosophers. In Mr. Dhurandhar's death the Prabhu community loses an asset and the students of the city a great friend.

Germans and Persia.

"G.K.N." writes:—

"While Reuter as usual has taken great care to inform us of the Baluch trouble at Mirjawa, the insignificant frontier town between India and Persia and while the Anglo-Indian papers have, as was to be expected, exaggerated the little incident and insinuated doubts regarding the capacity of Reza-Khan to control the frontiers of Persia, both of the kind news-purveying agencies have omitted to give us information regarding Persia which is worth having. How badly the world outside Persia and particularly India is served with regard to the facts relating to the internal and frontier affairs of that country will be illustrated by the circumstance that an event of international significance which occurred at Teheran three months ago has been entirely ignored by our Anglo-Indian publicities in India. It was left to the enterprise of an American monthly the "Current History" to give us a weighty piece of news. The Parsis have just commenced resumption of intercourse with the old country and the settlement of a few of them in the country is yet a matter under discussion. The enterprising Germans have, on the other hand, already made preparations for the outlet of the surplus population and the employment of their irrepressible energy in Persia. The "Current History" tells us: "A German mission has visited Teheran, representing a large number of Germans who desire to settle in Persia. They affirm their desire to become citizens of Persia, separating themselves entirely from Germany. They have been considering a long-time lease or grant of 2,000 villages distributed in different parts of Persia and also the introduction of the most modern agricultural implements."

SHANGHAI SETTLING DOWN.

UNREST IN RIVER PORTS.

GUARANTEE TO FOREIGNERS.

SHANGHAI, June 9.

Apart from the shipping strike Shanghai continues to settle down. Bakers and domestic servants are resuming work. There is much unrest in the river ports on account of the refugee women and children from Kiu Kiang coming to Shanghai. The Chinese students are agitating at Chong King, but the two generals commanding have assured the consuls that they would maintain order and guarantee safety of foreigners.—Reuter.

PETROLEUM COY'S OFFICE WRECKED.

PEKING, June 9.

The rioters have wrecked the offices of the Asiatic Petroleum Company at Taiyuenfu. It is understood that Chang-Tso-Lin is issuing a circular telegram advising students to refrain from violence.—Reuter.

GUNBOATS BOMBARD BUND.

CANTON, June 8.

Fighting between the Cantonese and Yunnanese is in full swing. Four Cantonese gunboats bombarded the bund which was occupied by the Yunnanese who returned fire from the shore. Damage and casualties are hitherto not known. Rifle fire from both sides of the river has now continued almost incessantly for the past forty hours.

Two Japanese destroyers have arrived.—Reuter.

CHINESE SEAMEN JOIN STRIKE.

STRIKE OF DOCKERS INTERRUPT DOCK WORK.

SHANGHAI, June 9.

Three-hundred Chinese seamen belonging to six coastal steamers owned by Messrs Butterfield and Swire have joined the strike on the Japanese lines and Messrs Jardone Matheson and Company are also meeting with difficulties but the ocean-going vessels are not yet affected.

The strike of the dockers is interrupting dock work. Very little cargo is being moved owing to the Chinese banks and shipping "Hongs" which finance and handle the cargoes closing down.—Reuter.

OBTAIN "RIGHTS OF CHINESE PEOPLE".

APPEAL TO NATION.

PEKING, June 9.

While the Students' Union continues to pass extreme resolutions the vernacular newspapers report that Feng-Yu-Hsiang has issued a circular supporting the student agitation and has wired to Chang-Tso-Lin urging the militarists to co-operate with each other and the nation to obtain the rights of the Chinese people".

Chang-Tso-Lin is reported to have replied agreeing with these sentiments, but it is believed that Feng-Yu-Hsiang and Chang-Tso-Linmerely desire to show sympathy with the popular movement and do not intend to take any anti-foreign action.—Reuter.

SAMOS INSURRECTION ENDED.

ORDER RESTORED IN CAPITAL.

ATHENS, June 9.

The insurrection in Samos has practically ended. Three insurgents were killed as a result of the bombardment by the flotilla from Athens. The others who fled have been rounded up. The Greek troops have entered the capital and order has been restored.—Reuter.

FACILITIES TO PERSIAN SHIPPING.

GENEVA, June 8.

Following a strong appeal by the first Persian delegate, Arfaud Dowleh, the sub-committee of the Arms Conference dealing with Geographical questions decided, by five votes to three, to exclude Persian shipping from the liability of visits to warships except native craft suspected of illicitly conveying arms, munitions and implements of war to Persian Gulf.—Reuter.

LATE MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR.

POONA IN MOURNING.

POONA CITY, June 8.

The news of the sad death of the Maharajah of Gwalior threw the city of Poona in grief. On receipt of the news in the afternoon on Saturday many of the functions of that day, including the meeting of the district Local Board were postponed in his honour. Mr. C. V. Vaidya, as President of a public meeting in connection with the celebrations of Shri Shivaji Coronation referred to the sad demise and after paying tribute to him proposed a resolution expressing deep felt regret at the death of the Maharajah.—A. P.

SECURITY PACT.

DEFINITE AGREEMENT REACHED.

OUTCOME OF BRIAND-CHAMBERLAIN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 8.

The Havas Agency's Geneva correspondent claims to be authorised to declare that M. Briand and Mr. Chamberlain have reached a definite agreement in connection with the Security Pact, under which Britain undertakes to guarantee the Rhine frontier as fixed at Versailles with her entire naval, military and air forces in the event of German violation of territorial military clauses relating to it. The guarantee does not extend to the frontiers of Czecho-Slovakia and Poland which remains under the protection of the League, but in th eevent of a manifest aggression against France's eastern allies, the agreement authorises France to use the demilitarised Rhine zone as a field of operations for the purpose of aiding the attacked ally. It is also agreed that Germany cannot be admitted into the League of Nations until she has signed the Security Pact entirely confirming to the conditions enumerated.—Reuter.

"CHIEF DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME."

CONFIRMATION OF COMPLETE AGREEMENT.

GENEVA, June 8.

Indications point to good progress in the Anglo-French negotiations with regard to the Security Pact, though both sides are reticent. It is understood in French circles that the chief difficulties of the general lines of the reply to Germany have been overcome, and only details remain to be worked out.—Reuter.

LATER.

Mr. Chamberlain interviwed by Reuter confirmed that a complete agreement had been reached between M. Briand and himself regarding security, but refused to discuss details. He said the agreement would be embodied in a Note which France would send to Germany in reply to the latter's pact proposals.—Reuter.

FRIENDLY TONE OF NOTE.

Geneva.—June 8th. The note which would give the French reply stating the agreement reached between the Allies, would be couched in very courteous and friendly terms and ought to lead to successful negotiations. Mr. Chamberlain said nothing in agreement was likely to cause Poland disquiet.—Reuter.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT.

BELGIUM'S AGREEMENT.

GENEVA, June 9.

Interviewed by Reuter, Mr. Chamberlain made it clear that the note regarding the Security Pact will be presented in due course as the French statement will be made in agreement with the Allies.

M. Briand said that Belgium approved of the note.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS ENPHASISES IMPORTANCE.

PARIS, June 9.

The newspapers emphasise the importance of agreement between M. Briand and Mr. Chamberlain. The "Petit Parisien" says the proposed pact is superior to the preceding drafts inasmuch as it is no longer a question of Britain assisting France and Belgium but shows firm determination to defend her own security on the Rhine and Scheldt.

"Le Petit Journal" foresees a similar pact between France. Italy and Austria, guaranteeing the frontiers of these countries and says that Mr. Chamberlain is working to obtain the adhesion of Italy to the Anglo-French entente.

"Pertinax" in "L'Echo de Paris" criticises the proposed pact and declares that if such a system was confirmed it will be the end of any independent and far-seeing French policy.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE COUNCIL OPENS.

PLEA FOR ECONOMY.

GENEVA, June 8.

The Council of the League of Nations opened here to-day. Mr. Chamberlain urged economy by the health section whose expenditure amounted to million francs in 1925 compared with 700,000 in 1924. The Council decided to refer the subject to the next Assembly of the League in September.

The protest of Abyssinia against its inclusion among the special zones where the traffic in arms has been prohibited was adjourned to the next session as the Arms Conference is dealing with the matter.—Reuter's Special Service.

GERMAN RESISTANCE AND OBSTRUCTIONS.

ALLIES' ALLEGATIONS.

LONDON, June 9.

The report of the Inter-Allied Commission of Control which formed the basis of Friday's Note to Germany is published here to-night and contains the bulk of the infractions of the Treaty embodied in the Note. The report enlarges on the resistance and obstruction on the part of the German military authorities and charges Germany with deliberate dissimulation, notably the military training of youths and surplus armaments and war material.—Reuter.

CRISIS AT GENEVA

CONFLICTS AT LABOUR CONFERENCE.

GLASS FACTORIES CONVENTION.

GENEVA, June 9.

The Labour Conference is passing through a crisis as a consequence of the conflicting views among the representative sections of which the latest instance is the conference's rejection as the result of British amendments of the draft convention providing for weekly suspension of work for twenty-four hours in glass factories where tank furnaces are used. The decision is unfavourably commented upon by the workers' group.

The opinion is expressed that the experimental system of having two readings of the measures during different sessions has failed and that the modification of the standing orders with regard to the composition of committees is likely to be undertaken in 1926.—Reuter.

SUPPORTING FRANC.

M. CAILLAUX'S DECISION.

PARIS, June, 8.

It is announced that M .Caillaux is determined to utilise, if necessary, to support the franc, which at present is over 100 to the pound, all American credits available as a result of the Morgan loan in addition to further large sums, but the exact moment of Government's intervention will be kept secret to prevent speculation.—Reuter's Special Service.

BRISK RALLY OF FRANC.

RESULT OF SPECULATIVE BUYING.

NEW YORK, June 8.

Announcement that M. Caillaux will use the Morgan credit of a hundred million Dollars in support of the franc led to speculative buying of francs which briskly rallied at the opening of the foreign exchange market to 4.81 compared with the lowest figure namely 4.65½ last week.—Reuter's Special Service.

MOROCCAN WAR.

FRENCH CAVALRY OUTFLANK "REBEL TRIBESMEN."

PARIS, June 8.

A bulletin from Fez reports that contingents of rebel tribesmen proceeding in the direction of Toaunat heights were outflanked by French cavalry and friendly tribesmen, and forced to retreat with heavy losses. French artillery stopped a fresh enemy attack.—Reuter.

FRENCH WARSHIPS SEIZE GERMAN TRAWLERS.

PARIS, June 8.

A message from Fez states that a French warship seized two German trawlers in Moroccan waters near Agudir and took them to Mozader where they have been detained.—Reuter.

M. PANILEVE PROCEEDS TO MOROCCO.

PARIS, June 9.

In the Cabinet, M. Painleve announced that he was proceeding to Morocco this evening in an aeroplane accompanied by M. Eynac, Under-Secretary for Air.—Reuter.

FEAR OF CHRISTIAN ANNIHILATION,

BISHOP'S APPEAL TO KING FAISAL

BAGHDAD, June 8.

King Faisal has received a telegram from Chaldean, Bishop of Zakho, eighty miles north-west of Mosul, appealing for help to Christian villages which he alleges are being persecuted by Turks. He adds that a priest named Marki and his son have been arrested and removed to the Turkish capital and that their lives are in danger. The Bishop declares that villages are in fear of annihilation.—Reuter.

N. W. RLY. STRIKE

T. U. CONGRESS OFFERS CO-OPERATION

GOVT. THINKS INTERVENTION UNDESIRABLE.

NAGPUR, June 9.

The Government of India have despatched the following telegram to the Secretary, Trades Union Congress Committee:—"Government thanks the Trades Union Congress for the offer of co-operation, but considers intervention undesirable. You will appreciate the fact that the present strike is disowned by the recognised union with which the Railway administration has always tried to work in order to leave no avenue untried."

The Trades Union executive have requested their Chairman Mr. C. F. Andrews to approach the Railway Board, Simla, in order to present their attitude in the matter. They point out that the present strikers belong almost exclusively to illiterate bodies who find difficulty in expressing correctly their own grievances. They recognise fully that the North Western Railway authorities have endeavoured to work with the Railway Labour Union. Nevertheless since the present suffering is extreme and undoubtedly great discontent exists over the whole railway system in India owing to retrenchment and other causes the Trades Union Executive calls attention to the extreme gravity of the situation and asks that an enquiry leading to conciliatory measures should be undertaken immediately by Government acting in unison with non-officials.—A.P.

MR. ANDREWS LEAVES FOR SIMLA.

TO SEE LORD LYTTON & SIR M. HAILEY.

NAGPUR, June 9.

Mr. C. F. Andrews who was indisposed yesterday and under medical advice did not undertake the railway journey, left to-day for Simla to see Lord Lytton and Sir Malcolm Hailey in connection with the N. W. R. strike.—A. P.

U. S. COTTON FUTURES ACT.

REGULATION AMENDED.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

The Department of Agriculture has amended the regulations under the Cotton Futures Act to make the unit of transfer of certificated cotton on the future contracts 25 instead of 100 bales. The amendment will become effective from 15th June, and applies to transfer between markets and does not affect transfers within a market.—Reuter's Special.

LALA LAJPATRAI'S WEEKLY.

"THE PEOPLE" TO BE PUBLISHED FROM LAHORE.

LAHORE, June 9.

Another weekly paper besides the "Sunday Times" will shortly be published from Lahore under the direct management and editorship of Lala Lajpatrai. The name of the paper will be "The People" and it will be a weekly review of politics, sociology, science, art and letters. The first issue of the paper is expected to be published on 5th July . A.P.

FRENCH BOMBING PLANE CATCHES FIRE.

FEZ, June 9.

A French bombing plane caught fire in the air and crashed to the ground. Bombs exploded killing the pilot and an observer. —Reuter.

LORD MACDONNELL DEAD.

LONDON, June 8.

Lord Macdonnel is dead.—Reuter's Supecial.

[Lord Anthonyn Patrick Macdonne lwas born in 1844. He entered the I. C. S. in 1865, and acted as Lieut-Governor of Bengal in 1893. He was member of the Council of the Viceroy of India (1893-95), Lieut-Governor of the N. W. Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh (1895-1901). He presided over the important Famine Commission (1900) which laid down the lines on which famines were in future to be fought. He was appointed member of the Council of India (1902); Under-Secretary of State in Ireland (1902-8): and member of the Irish Convention (1917-18). He was raised to the peerage in 1908.]

MINISTERSHIPS IN C. P.

ALL PARTY CONFERENCE.

DR. MOONJE ADVISES PATIENCE.

NAGPUR, June 9.

With regard to the proposal of the local Liberals to held a provincial Conference of all parties to reconsider the question of the acceptance of Ministerships by the Swarajists, Doctor Moonje inofrmes the Associated Press that a meeting of the Working Committee of the Council of the Swaraj Party has been convened for the 28th instant and opinions from individual members of the Swaraj Party are being invited with a view to give a joint reply on behalf of the Berar, C. P. (Marathi and Hindi) sections regarding the present position of the National Congress. Dr. Moonje thinks the time has come for rehabilitating the Congress on sound political lines by broad-basing its constitution for making earnest attempts to bring about unity of several political parties in Congress.

Regarding the Congress policy and programme in the legislatures he thinks that no change can be conceived until after Lord Birkenhead has made his promised statement in Parliament concerning his conversations with Lord Reading and the Muddiman Committee's Report.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S BENGAL TOUR.

EXTENDED TILL MIDDLE OF JULY.

CALCUTTA, June 9.

The revised tour programme of Mr. Gandhi published to-day over the signature of Sir P. C. Roy states that Mr. Gandhi will stay in Bengal up to the middle of July and will visit almost all the districts of Bengal, the last to be visited being Jessore. On the 9th June, he will begin his Assam tour which will take about two weeks.—A. P.

GANDHIJI LEAVES DARJEELING.

DARJEELING, June 9.

Mr. Gandhi left Darjeeling to-day for Jalpaiguri by motor.—A. P.

IN CALCUTTA.

DELIGHTFULLY COOL.

CALCUTTA. June 9.

The advent of the monsoon has been signalled by three days' successive squally weather followed by showers of rain. Calcutta is now delightfully cool after an exceedingly hot period. Temperature has gone down considerably. This evening there was a heavy rainfall, as a result of which several parts of the city were waterloaged. —A. P.

WEMBLEY FILM CASE SEQUEL.

CALCUTTA. June 8.

As sequel to the Wembley Film case in which Collin Campbell Rogers was convicted of cheating and Dudley Campbell Rogers and Mrs. Norah Campbell Rogers were acquitted an application was made on behalf of Mrs. Norah Campbell Rogers before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for taking action against Collin Mackey for, as alleged, giving false evidence. The application stated that in an original case the magistrate in his judgment observed that considering the evidence of Collin Mackay with that of Mr. Humphreys of Messrs. Newman and Co. there was a good deal of falsehood. The magistrate called for records.—A. P.

DERAILMENT ON G. I. P. RLY.

BOMBAY, June 9.

Owing to derailment of up goods train in loop line at Ambernath station on G. I. P. Railway, 10 wagons capsized and seven wagons derailed, blocking the up and down lines. Transhipment will be necessary up to midnight, when single line working may be expected.—A. P.

LONDON CRIME SQUEL.

ARREST OF SUSPECT.

LONDON, June 8.

The Sevenoaks police have detained a youth named Arthur Henry Bishop in connection with the death of Rix, Sir George Lloyd's butler.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Major F. A. Macartney, recently A. D. C. to Lord Rawlinson and now on leave will come out from England as Personal Assistant Military Secretary to Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood.

Acting on Medical advice Major-General H. O. Par, Military Secretary is proceeding home on leave this week.

CO-OPERATION IN GUJARAT.

PROTEST AGAINST EXCHANGE POLICY

DIVISIONAL CONFERENCE AT BROACH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, June 7.

The Fifth Gujarat Divisional Co-operative Conference resumed its sittings at noon to-day at the Sir Shapurji Broacha Hall, the attendance being not less than on the previous day. The business before the Conference was the consideration of draft resolutions submitted by the three sub-committees into which the Conference split itself on the previous day. The proposals of the first sub-committee on co-operative propaganda and education were placed before the Conference by Mr. P. J. Talyarkhan. The most important of these related to the appointment of a committee under the Gujarat Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute to arrange for the publication of independent literature in Gujarat on the subject of co-operation by the offer of prizes and stipends and the introduction of suitable lessons in text books. Another resolution recommended the organization of supervising unions in rural areas, and a third suggested the appointment of Joint Secretaries for groups of societies where local secretaries were not available in villages. After these resolutions had been accepted, Mr. B. F. Madon moved a resolution from the chair calling upon co-operative societies which had not already done so to contribute out of their profits to the Building Fund of the Control Institute started in memory of the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey. The building, which is next door to the "Bombay Chronicle" office, has now been completed and the Conference urged upon the Institute authorities the need for reserving some portion of the floor in their charge for the use of representatives of co-operative societies visiting Bombay on business.

The Conference next considered the report of the sub-committee on Rural Co-operation and Co-operative Credit. The President in his opening address had urged the introduction of a system of membership shares in rural credit societies and papers advocating this arrangement were also placed before the Conference. As the idea, however was novel to the delegates from societies, it was decided on the recommendation of the sub-committee, to refer the proposals for further consideration to a representative committee. The possibilities of starting Co-operative Credit Societies in Bhagdari Narvadari and Talakdari villages was next considered, and although no action was proposed regarding the first two classes of villages it was resolved that Government should be moved to exempt, by amending the Gujarat Talukdar's Act, the transactions of cooperative societies in Talakdari villages from the operation of those sections of the Act which restrict the right to sell or mortgage lands in such villages. After considerable discussion, in which the President also participated giving the Conference the benefit of his wide experience of the cotton trade the Conference adopted a resolution approving of the formation of a central federation for the Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies in Gujarat and calling upon Government to bear a portion of the expenses of this organization in its initial stages.

In supporting a resolution requesting Government to grant long-term loans at five per cent to co-operative power pump societies for lifting water from river beds and nullahs. Rao Saheb Dadabhai P. Desai declared that his support was only provisional and that the really wise policy would be for the State to finance free of interest all schemes for development of water supply in rural areas. This was actually the practice in some "benighted" Indian States.

The last resolution of this Committee related to the provision of adequate finance for agricultural requirements to members of rural credit societies. The present bye-laws of such societies impose an arbitrary limit and have the result of forcing members to borrow from sowkars or to take advances in the names of friends and relations. Besides the restriction of finance to a few hundred rupees tends to keep out the agriculturist with large requirements or at any rate in enlisting his loyal co-operation in the working of the village society. The Gujarat Conference, following the lead given by the Provincial Conference of 1923, demanded the abrogation of the arbitrary limit where societies fixed their members' credits at general meetings.

URBAN BANKING.

The third sub-committee's resolutions dealt with urban banking, exchange and consumer's co-operation. For the spread of co-operative banking in towns and cities for the development of the existing urban banks and societies, it was resolved to request Government to appoint a special honorary organizer for the purpose and to start a federation for supervising and mutual control. The development of exchange business with Bombay and other centres was commended to the attention of urban banks and the introduction of a sound system of short dated trade bills under proper safeguards was also approved. Co-operators were asked not to feel discouraged by the wont of success which attended the Consumer's Movement in Gujarat and after some interesting discussion a resolution was adopted advising societies to undertake the work of supplying the domestic requirements of members on the indent system. The starting of buying clubs and stores on the basis of locality or community was also suggested. The discussion on the last but one resolution in the third sub-committee report was, however, far livelier than any other part

(Continued on page 9)

DRINKING IS AGAINST RELIGION

PROHIBITION NECESSARY

EVIDENCE BEFORE TAXATION COMMITTEE.

The Taxation Enquiry Committee examined Mr. G. N. Surve on Tuesday.

In reply to Dr. Hyder, Mr. Surve said an increase in the Deccan Government got about 6 per cent. out of the Irrigation Works but water was not sufficient [illegible] not get any advantage from it.

Is it not a fact that sugarcane was cultivated in the Deccan and that the cultivators made a large profit out of it?—They do not get a very good return out of it.

Dr. Hyder asked whether anything had happened since the termination of the war to diminish their profits and the area?

Witness said circumstances had changed. In Sind Government got 6 per cent. out of the Irrigation works and witness suggested that the deficit in the Deccan must be made out of the surplus got in Sind, that was to say the Irrigation Works must be treated as a whole. The point was that Government could not ask for more because the works were faulty, and they were not suitable as they ought to have been. He admitted there were not big rivers in the Deccan as in Sind, but there were rivers. He had no experience of the Irrigation canals in Sind. So far as he was aware, Khoti would not stand in the way of more irrigation. He did not approve of a tax on salt, for it should be the last article on which a tax should be levied. He was against taxing tobacco, because to a labourer it was a necessity. He advocated an entertainment tax, which they had in Bombay. He thought cinemas in Bombay were of a dissipating nature, although they might be used for education and entertainment. By dissipation he meant the congregating together in large numbers in closed theatres which was not very exhilerating was not good.

Dr. Paranjpye: Do you prefer a tax on tobacco, or a tax on entertainments?—A tax on entertainments.

Replying further to Dr. Hyder witness said he would tax the railway journeys of the rich because they had money and they spent much. But he would not tax a man who travelled on business, even if it be first class.

Dr. Paranjpye: You have read in the press that third-class railway passengers pay far more towards the expenses of carriage and that first and second-class passengers do not pay enough. Consequently, do you think there is a case for an increase of fares for first and second-class passengers?—You can put it that way. There is a case for the increase of costs for the higher class tickets for payment of services rendered.

In reply to the Chairman witness said he had no objection to excise revenue.

Chairman: You are an advocate of prohibition?—Yes.

If drink is not detrimental to public order, why do you wish to suppress it?—It is against our religion. We consider it as an immoral act. I do not think that prohibition is practicable unless the consumers are convinced that drinking is bad.

Dr. Paranjpye: You say in India consumption is considered immoral. You know on the contrary there are some classes in India who do not consider drink as immoral; Sikhs for instance. Your own community, of Bhandaris who are toddy drawers, do not consider drinking as immoral?—It is a hereditary profession. The idea is even they think that the article is one which should not be used. Even today orthodox Bhandaris after finishing their trade go home and take their bath and then worship God.

Dr. Hyder. They first break the law and then expiate it?—There is a demand for that article and they have to make a living and it is not a question of breaking the law.

If the demand is there do you think the State could suppress it? It would lead to other complexities!—We believe people who have got a craving for such things cannot be kept under control. There are foreign territories in this Presidency, and they are not likely to suppress their trade, and people from the British territory can go there and thus satisfy their craving. Even here the evil of illicit distilation can be practised on a very large scale because of the nature of the country.

The Chairman asked witness whether with a reduction of 25 per cent. in the liquor sold there was not an increase in the offences in Bombay?

Witness said in Poona there was a large number of prosecutions for illicit sales which occurred on account of closing the shops on Sundays, and the Excise Department had now discontinued that practice.

Have you studied the official statistics of what had happened in America after prohibition?—I have not studied them.

Dr. Paranjpye: Do you think the policy of prohibition would be considered as an encroachment on the hereditary occupations?—I can tell you that only five per cent. of my community are in this profession. I do not think, it will be an encroachment.

The Chairman then showed witness the statistics of crime in America after prohibition and the Government expenditure in putting down the drink traffic there, and witness said that was why he had supported in the Council that the drink traffic should be done away with in 20 years.

You do not advocate prohibition on paper?—I do not think it is practicable to-day.

If the revenue goes out you have to find out a substitute?—Yes.

You do not consider revenue from alcohol as tainted money?—No.

Witness was further examined by other members at some length.

EXCISE COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. J. N. Ghosal, Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, in the course of his written statement said immoderate drinkers did contribute heavily to taxation. The present high expenditure on drinks by workmen was followed by a demand for higher wages which was reflected by an increase in prices of the commodities produced by them. The increase eventually fell on the community as a whole. It was a well-known fact that classes which were prohibited by religion from drinking took to intoxicants. If the cost of liquor was increasid gradually in order to tap the wastage then he thought that workmen would drink still as then he thought that workmen would drink still as much by trenching on other necessaries. It was difficult to make any one moral against his wishes, unless simultaneously other preventive measures were adopted. He was not an advocate of total prohibition in the immediate future, simply because he did not consider, it was a practicable proposition in India, unless every province and Indian States combined. In the Bombay Presidency they must be prepared to lose four crores of direct revenue, and also incur two crores additional expenditure on preventive establishments. He saw no prospect of so much additional revenue without an economic revolution. The best way to make up the loss was by the introduction of local option and allowing the areas which wanted to go "dry." This Presidency was also surrounded and interlaced by Indian States.

Locally made imitations of foreign liquor were unable to compete with cheap foreign liquor and so some reduction in the rate of duty was necessary. The reduction of the rate to Rs. 17-8 for proof gallon was in contemplation by Government. The rates of duty varied according to the provinces and each province tried to get as much as possible consistent with the discouragement of this habit. Auction system of liquor shops in this Presidency was very satisfactory, and brought more revenue than any other previous system and had taken away a fair share of the profits of the licensees. Reduction in the number of licensees must put up the value of those which remained. As licenses were purchased in the open auction the rules of ordinary "supply and demand" must prevail. The only tax which he would recommend, and even that to a moderate extent, was a tax on armorial bearings, betting, entertainments, motor-cars, and foreign tourists. A tax on tobacco was more bearable than a tax on salt.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, in his statement said scheduled taxes were ordinarily adequate, but special cases must be met in a special manner. The levy of specified taxes should not be imperative. Octroi must be abolished as it was a subject of constant speculation and complaints from the trades affected, where suitable a non-refundable town duty might be substituted. House and land cess were not inequitable and should be continued. He did not think that the objection which applied to octroi, should apply to a light terminal tav. He had actual experience of the evasion of octroi; but not on a very extensive scale.

Octroi had been retained in many cases owing to the unwillingness of the people to submit to move direct form of taxation. This unwillingness still existed, but it should not be encouraged. Tolls should be abolished. If they were to be retained they should be at intervals of not less than 10 miles and only on particular routes where the traffic was comparatively heavy and they were worth collecting. No toll gate should be allowed at any place where the revenue was less than Rs. 10 per day on an average. He did not consider that the English system of giving the local authority power to impose on unlimited rate on the annual value of land and buildings was a success or should be copied in this country. Some imitation on that power was normally necessary. He knew of no instance where such limitation had induced local authorities to have recourse to less desirable forms of taxation. The policy by which land was rated on the revenue which it actually produced was the only sound one. Theoretically the policy of rating land on its undeveloped value might seem desirable but resulted in difficulties which were very considerable. Grants from general revenues to local bodies should ordinarily be conditional on a ploportional expenditure by the local body towards the same object. The amount or local contribution might vary in individual cases.

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CONTEMPT OF COURTS BILL.

UPPER INDIA JOURNALISTS' OPPOSITION.

SIMLA, June 8.

The Committee of the Upper India Journalists Association (which has its headquarters in Simla and Delhi) has forwarded to the Government of India in the Legislative Department a representation opposing the Contempt of the Court Bill which was introduced in the last Delhi session of the Central Legislature. First of all the Committee opines that no case has been made out for the creation of a new Legislative enactment dealing with contempt of courts. The law of contempt in England which is what is sought to be copied here in India has become practically a dead letter and no situation has in the Committee's opinion arisen in India to warrant the proposed measure, but if for reasons advanced in the Judgment of the King's Bench in R. versus Davies 1906. I King's Bench 32, it is assumed that a measure like the one proposed is necessary then in the Committee's opinion, as stated in that very case, which is considered as leading authority in the matter, "the object of discipline enforced not to vindicate the dignity of the court of person or judge, but to prevent undue interference with the administration of justice." This is also the view of Bowen, Lord Justice in Halmore versus Smith, 35 Chancellory Division 349. In this view of the matter the definition of "Contempt of Court" in clause two of the Bill is according to the Committee, open to serious objection. The Definition in the bill runs thus: "Whoever by words either spoken or written or by visible representation or otherwise interferes with or obstructs or attempts to interfere with or obstruct the administration of justice or brings or attempts to bring into contempt or lowers or attempts to lower the authority of a court specified in schedule or a court subordinate thereto is said to commit contempt of court". The Committee say that if from the definition the words "brings or attempt to bring into contempt into, lowers or attempts to lower the authority of are deleted then the definition would be somewhat less objectionable, but in that case there would be very little necessity for the Bill because, the Committee point out that "interference with or obstructing the administration of justice" is even now punishable under the ordinary criminal law. If on the other hand the words are retained and the words "interferes with or obstructs if attempts to interfere with or obstruct the administration of justice" are deleted then the mischief that is sought to be prevented, namely newspaper trial of pending cases may be brought with the rod of the act. In the opinion of the Committee, therefore, section two of the Bill ought to be considerably recast if the Bill is at all proposed to be proceeded with. The Committee further objects to the innovation of a sentence of rigorous imprisonment for contempt of court and point out that in England in modern times no sentence other than that of fine has ever been imposed. Objection is similarity raised to clause four of the Bill which enables the High Court to prescribe its own procedure for punishment of offenders without any right of appeal to the accused. For these reasons the Committee of the Upper India Journalists Association urge on the Government reading of the Bill adjourned sine die. A,P.

TRAGIC DEATH OF AN ASSAMESE LITERATEUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 9.

Gauhati June 9:—The death of Sj. Gopalkrishna Dey removes from Assam a prominent literateur a nationalist and a social reformer. Mr. Dey died under tragic circumstances. He had a dispute with a barber who was his neighbour in connection with the possession of a certain land. As he was pleading that the land was his and the barbar should not acquire it for himself forcibly the barber was excited and rushed to-wards Mr. Dey with an are with which he was chopping wood. With it he delivered a blow on the head Mr. Dey with tremendous force dissecting his head, to which the latter succumbed. The death was instantaneous. Mr. Dey was devoted to the studies of history and literature and was a powerful speaker. His simplicity, honesty and truthfulness were admired by those who happened to know him.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Kapadvanj correspondent writes under date 6th inst:—Owing to heavy rain during the last week, there is a great flood in the river Vanarasi.

In honour of the sixtyfirst birthday of the Hon. the Raja of Panagal, a garden party was given to him by the citizens of Vizagapatam and in the course of his reply to the address presented to him the Hon. Raja said that he had an idea of utilising the vast surplus of about ten lakhs of the annual income of the Tirupathi temple for the purpose of establishing a University on the lines of the Benares Hindu University and to name it Sri Venkateswara University.—A.P.

"CHAPANBHOG."

TO THE "EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I find the controversy about the Chapanbhog appearing in your columns interesting as a problem of religious psychology from life. Mr. Tairsee quoting irom Justice Arnold's judgment in the Maharaja Libel Case emphasises that what is morally wrong cannot be religiously and theologically right, no matter how many thousands or hundreds of thousands may be victim of such a mistaken and misplaced belief. Their numbers cannot make a wrong right;; on the other hand, more the worse. Mr. Tairsee also pleads that abuses, where and when found, must be attacked exposed and hounded out. On the other hand, Mr. Laljee Naranjee advocates that whatever the abuses, political, moral and social, attempt should be made to remedy them by persuasion and by consent. One would wish the Government had followed this advice, then we would have had the pleasure of seeing "Satis" burning every day and the Age of Consent Bill would not have come into force. Both these abuses by the process that Mr. Laljee expounds would have been eradicated thousands of years *hereafter* and in the meantime the educative constructive processes of what is the meaning of this or that verse of this or that *Puran* would have gone on, and the Pandits would have had a rich harvest of interpretation. I am afraid Mr. Laljee Naranjee is not on safe and tenable ground here. The essence of all religion it is what Mr. Laljee is out to defend—past, present and future can only be this; to keep the moral conscience or inner light alive and shining. All things, be they priests or their teachings or their life or their doings and undoings, which diminish this light are obstructions; structures that prevent air and light must be pulled down no matter what offence this gives to the interested and the ignorant, the deceivers and the deceived. In matters pertaining to Religion the approval of the world is presumptive evidence of falsehood and success is eternal loss. One can be sure that religion which requires intervention of priests is *ipso facto* false and spurious. Avoid all those who place themselves between you and God as moral plagues, as spiritual procurors. The drama of the world's history presents no more extraordinary, and at the same time the most saddening spectacles than that of clergy masquerading as followers, servants and ministers of God but strutting as His masters. Has not Humanity been ever threatened by the monster whose head is the priest and whose claws are the standing army of "Prasadias". It is of such that Christ spoke when he said:—

"Beware of the false teachers men who come to you in sheep's fleeces but beneath that disguise they are ravenous wolves. By their fruits you will easily recognise them."

It is when these half mudgods go that gods can enter. I am sure this view will not command itself to men who live as parasites upon society, who deal in gods as a sort of everyday market article and who hate such idea because should it prevail all their occupation will be gone. But the fact remains, whether the priest and his intellectual satellites approve or not, that no one is saved or damned for his opinions or his theology. It is the Karma that counts. Mathew Arnold said that conduct is three parts of life. I would go further and state that conduct is the whole life. For after all what is the intrinsic value of the simple but noble word "Character? The following quotation from a well-known writer speaks fore itself.

"If *wealth* is lost *nothing* is lost."
"If *Health* is lost *something* is lost."
"If *character* is lost *everything* is lost.

Yours, etc.,

CHHAGANLAL P. NANAVATY.

Navsari Building,
Fort, Bombay.
June. 8.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You have done great service to real religion by opening your columns to discussion on this subject and you deserve all the credit for it.

Mr. Laljee Naranjee is for Reform, moral, social and political by consent of masses He is as his letter indicates for the formula "Agitate, Educate, Organise." If in politics agitation is as important as education and organisation, why should it be not so in regions moral and social. I refer to this as it would appear that Mr. Laljee objects to Mr. Tairsee agitating on religious practices on the ground that it is "agitation." Mr. Laljee's letter seems to be a case of giving a dog a bad name and hang him. but I am afraid knowing as I do Mr. Tairsee's vitality that he has nine lives and a double set of lungs and a tongue that is long and sharp and broad back it will leave him unaffected. But Mr. Laljee cannot eat his cake and have it. Mr. Laljee no doubt is a sagacious sound man of business and cool-headed also, but these virtues in an individual, paradoxical as it may seem, and sound, constitute a peril to communal movements. Great causes have always suffered less from the rashness of red hot enthusiasm than from the cautious calm calculating wisdom of worldly wise exponents. When times are out of joint, what is wanted is the lance of a knight (not necessarily "sir") and not the measuring tape of a counting house clerks, but the bold throw of martyr and not Rs. Ans. pies calculating animate machine. I am one of those who believe that for those who want to act, time is always ripe for change, and they are not afraid of its coming; they have no dread of what is called for by the instinct of mankind nor they are afraid that God's world will fall apart because this or that man tears a parchment more or there.

Being of that opinion I believe that a Tairsee can achieve more than a Laljee. and what Mr. Laljee with his weight and influence may not achieve by his "hush hush" methods. Mr. Tairsee may by his bold publicity may. Mr. Laljee should know that world is big enough for both of them, so also the community, and there is room therein for two of them each doing his work in his own light. Personal attacks of the kind that Mr. Laljee has led do not avail, his influence may retard but will never prevent progress, and if he can not himself move with the times let him have the wisdom not to interfere with others.—Yours, etc.

DESCENDANT OF NARSINH MEHTA.

SATAVANBHOG.

TO THE "EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—You having allowed me to have my say in reply to Mr. Laljee Narajee's letter, I have no interest in the Chapanbhog controversy.

But what about the continuous and continuing "Satavan Bhog" which is held day in and day out and which I characterised as religious Jallianwalla Baug.

I understand that in the next ten days two conferences are to be held of members of Bhai Laljee's persuasion; one of the Vaishnavas under the presidency of Shri Tikat Maharajabadur of Wathdawar and the other the Bhatia Parisad under the presidentship of brother Vithaldas Damodhar.

Mr. Laljee will have thus two God-sent opportunities of exercising persuasion in matters, moral and religious. I hope he will not allow such valuable opportunities of trying his pill of Constructive Reform.

We shall wait and see the result—both are public and hence you will be able to judge of Mr. Laljee's decoring.

Need I say I wish him success, Noas verrons.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS RAOJEE TAIRSEE.

BOMBAY TOTALIZATOR BETTING TAX ACT.

The following is the statement of objects and reasons of the proposed Bombay Totalisator Betting Tax Act:—

In the areas to which the Bombay Race-Courses Licensing Act, 1912, has been applied, no horse-race may be held save on a race-course for which a license for horse-racing has been granted. By Section 3 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, "gaming" includes wagering or betting except wagering or betting upon a horse-race when such wagering or betting takes place—

(a) on the day on which such race is to be run, and

(b) in an enclosure which the licensee of the race-course on which such race is to be run has set apart for the purpose under the terms of the license issued under Section 4 of the Bombay Race-Courses Licensing Act, 1912, in respect of such race-course, and

(c) between any individual in person on the one hand and such licensee on the other hand in such manner and by such contrivance as may be permitted by such license:

but does not include a lottery.

Any transaction by which a person in any capacity whatever employs another in any capacity whatever, or engages for another in any capacity whatever to wager or bet whether with such licensee or with any other person shall be deemed to be "gaming": Provided, nevertheless, that such license may employ servants and persons may accept service with such licensee for wagering or betting in such manner or by such contrivance as may be permitted by such license.

The effect is, that in places where the Bombay Race-Courses Licensing Act, 1912, has been applied, wagering or betting may lawfully be carried on, on the above stated conditions and under the license by the system known as the totalisator system. Bets or wagers can only be made by persons attending the races with the licensee of the race-course, and the licensee deducts 10 per cent. of the total amount of the bets on each race and pays the balance in dividends to the winners of the bets.

A tax on betting or gambling is one of the taxes which may be imposed under the Schedule Taxes Rules made under Section 80-A (3) of the Government of India Act, for the purposes of the Local Governments.

A tax amounting to 10 per cent. of all payments made for admission to a race-course is now levied under Section 3 of the Bombay Entertainments Duty Act, 1923, but nothing is taken by Government from the monies paid into any totalisator on race-courses licensed under the Bombay Race-Courses Licensing Act, 1912.

The object of this Bill is to impose a tax subject to a maximum of 4 per cent. on all such monies.

It is proposed to reduce the entertainments duty leviable under Section 3 of Bombay Act I of 1923 on payment made for admission to a licensed race-course from 50 per cent. of such payment to 25 per cent. from the date on which the totalisator tax shall be leviable. This is effected by Clause 10. The Bill is largely based on the Bengal Amusements Tax Act, 1922 (Ben. V of 1922).

WADIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

GOVERNOR LAYS FOUNDATION STONE.

A GREAT STRIDE FORWARD

H. E. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, Governor of Bombay, came down to Bombay from Poona to lay the foundation stone of the Nowtoji Wadia Maternity Hospital at Parel, a ceremony which was witnessed by a large and representative gathering. His Excellency came by a special train and alighted at the Byculla Station at 5-45 p.m. and drove straight to Parel. At the pavillion he was received by Mr. N. N. Wadia, the donor and founder of the institution; Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. R. H. A. Delves and Mr. Blunt, Solicitor.

After His Excellency took his seat on the dais, Mr. N. N. Wadia in welcoming him in the course of his speech (which was read by Mr. Blunt as Mr. Wadia had a sore throat), gave the history of the institution.

The Buildings are being designed and constructed under the supervision of the well-known Architect of Bombay Mr. Wittet. The scheme is expected to cost as under:—

	For 60 beds	If fully completed for 120 beds.
Land	Rs. 3,00,000	Rs. 3,00,000
Buildings	,, 8,50,000	,, 12,00,000
Furniture	,, 50,000	,, 1,00,000
Total	Rs. 12,00,000	Rs. 16,00,000

Towards the cost of the scheme, and partly as an Endowment Fund, Mr. Wadia's mother and himself have offered under certain conditions, Rs. 16,00,000.

H. E. The Governor then amidst applause laid the foundation stone of the hospital and declared it well and truly laid.

Coming back to the dais, he said:—

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor at the outset expressed deep regret at the unavoidable absence of Mr. Wadia's mother, and of Mr. C. N. Wadia who is in England. The Governor then expressed his appreciation of the most valuable work done by Doctor Mehta, who, with Mr. Wadia, has been responsible for the great benefits conferred on so many women and children in Bombay by means of the work in that Hospital.

His Excellency proceeded:—"Since I arrived in Bombay, considerable progress has been made in providing more hospital accommodation, and already this year I have had the pleasure of declaring open the Sir Harkissondas Narottamdas Hospital, and of laying the foundation-stone of the Prince of Wales' Wards at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. You, ladies and gentlemen, however, are aware, as well as I am, from the Report of the Hospitals Committee, that a great deal more remains to be done. I fully agree that one of the most important works which is required to be undertaken as soon as possible is the extension and improvement of the J. J. Hospital, but that Hospital can never adequately supply the needs of the women working in the industrial area of Bombay, which this new Hospital will. The necessity for a Maternity Hospital in this area is very urgent, and I heartily welcome, as I am sure everybody in Bombay will, the munificence of Mr. Wadia I will not refer in detail to the conditions which Mr. Wadia has attached to his gift, except to say that, on behalf of Government I welcome them, and sincerely trust that arrangements can be arrived at between Government, the Municipality, and Mr. Wadia so that the full scheme of 120 beds may be completed. Already we have held several meetings, and I am very hopeful that full agreement on every detail will soon be reached. The proposals include a very important change in hospital manangement—a change of which I myself strongly approve, for I desire to associate in hospital management, to a far greater degree in the future than has been the practice in the past, those who, like Mr. Wadia, so generously give, not only their money, but so much of their time and energy, to this humane work. It is proposed that this Hospital, to be erected on this spot, shall be under the control and management of a Board of Management, representative of Government, of the Municipality, of Mr. Wadia's firm and of the Millowners' Association; and this Board of Management shall, subject to the approval and general supervision of the Surgeon-General for the time being with the Government of Bombay, have practically full responsibility with regard to all details. There are various other points which I need not deal with to-day; but one most important point is, that if this full scheme of 120 beds goes through, not less than 60 beds shall always be reserved for women who, at the time of their admission to the Hospital, are under employment with any textile mill in Bombay, and all such women are to be admitted without payment and treated gratuitously.

In a scheme of this magnitude, the contribution both of Government and the Municipality, would not be a light one; but I fear it would have been an impossible one to meet but for the most handsome donation of 16 lakhs of rupees by Mr. Wadia—6 of which will be devoted to the building, which is estimated to cost about 12 lakhs for the full number of beds, and 10 of which will be for an Endowment Fund, to be utilised towards the maintenance of the Hospital. The share of Government and of the Municipality will be the other half of the cost of the building, the cost of the land, and the fitting out of the hospital, together with a recurring charge for maintenance approximately equal to the amount which will be

(Continued from column 6.)

provided from the Endowment Fund."

The Governor wanted the public of Bombay to realise the full value of this great gift of Mr. Wadia's. He was very much struck with the great generosity of the public of Bombay, and with the fact that there were always men and women in Bombay who were ready to come forward to help those less fortunately situated than themselves; but he must confess that he was most pleasantly surprised when Mr. Wadia approached him with his offer in connection with this Maternity Hospital.

"We cannot," concluded His Excellency "think only of to-day in our plans and proposals; but here, this afternoon, we are taking a great stride forward in providing that hospital accommodation which is so essential. For all time to come, the thoughts of many many thousands of grateful fathers and mothers, and of future citizens of Bombay, will turn with deep gratitude to the name of Wadia—and in that gratitude and in that sure knowledge of suffering spared and of lives saved by his great act of generosity, will be Mr. Wadia's sure reward."

Mr. Joseph Baptista then proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor which was carried with acclamation.

The Governor was then garlanded and returned to Poona by 7-15 p.m. special train.

(Continued in column 5.)

KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE AT SIMLA.

Photos by R. Raian.

H. E. the Viceroy inspecting the Parade.

The Viceroy receiving the Royal Salute.

SOFIA OUTRAGE.

Courtesy: "L'Illustration."

Alleged authors of the Sofia outrage being marched to the Court chained and handcuffed.

FUTURE OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

FULL OF INSPIRATION

PROF. BATLEY'S ADDRESS.

Prof. Batley, Vice-President of the Bombay Architectural Association, opened its new sessions with an instructive address. Strength and unity are, he said, what they in their Association wanted, for they had strenuous work them. They had, he proceeded, "to educate ourselves, and then the public to define the functions of an architect clearly and to see how they differ from those of an Engineer, a Surveyor, a Valuer or a Contractor. We have to show our friends the Engineers, our Clients, our Public Bodies, and our Craftsmen that we are here to help and not to hinder to raise and not to lower, to beautify and not to disfigure.

THE ENGINEERS.

First, let us take the Engineers, no one should have greater respect for a qualified Engineer than a qualified Architect. In this age of specialization it is impossible for any one man to be an expert in all the branches of science and art and we make a great mistake if we attempt the impossible. We are rightly, I believe, always ready to render to the Engineer the respect due to him as an expert in whatever branch of Engineering he professes, whether it deals with Structural Mechanics, Electricity, Sanitation or Irrigation; it is only when he poses as an Architectural expert, for which his training in no way equips him, that we join issue with him. I feel pretty sure that, if Government and the Military Authorities in the past had handed over their buildings to a department of Architects and had left the Enigeer to concentrate on his great schemes for roads, railways, lighting, drainage, water supply and so forth, we should have had the country dotted over with really attractive dak bungalows, district offices, barracks, railway stations and a thousand other buildings, each with its own charm of character and belonging to its site and locality, instead of the present type-design which we all know so well and which is chiefly due to the fact that the Engineer had more than he could reasonably be expect to do and therefore the thing he knew least about had the least attention paid to it.

HIDEOUS TILES AND COLUMNS.

In the process I feel sure a satisfactory development of the Indian country tiles, with their beautiful texture, giving character to many Indian towns and villages would have been involved instead of the hideous, unsatisfactory and foreign Mangalore type of tile; that the old Indian circular wooden column would have survived in place of the stop chamfered square post and the *jalee* in the place of the glazed window "Khandkee facing" and "polygonal rubble" would have pratically unknown terms and good old rubble masonry with its texture and colour interest, or, in cases where expense was of less consideration, real squared ashlar work would have been substituted. We must convince the public (surely with the present dak bungalows, barracks and recent chawls before them, it should be easy) that type plans are not only without either suitability or soul, but are not even economical, except that they relieve the man on the spot of all the trouble and of all the joy of creating.

WORST QUACKERY.

If only all Architects and Engineers realised their particular limitations, our opportunities of successful co-operation might be mightily and advantageously increased. But what we do ask Engineers and Architects alike to unitedly fight is the man who is neither and yet calls himself both. The man who, by some means or other, has obtained a Municipal License and who charges five rupees, or so, for his signature and a hundred rupees, or so, for a bad plan and a worse section and who thus allows the Building Owner, through his Mistri, to erect a thing which rarely answers its functions and is almost invariably a blot on the landscape. Talk about quacks, this is the worst form of quackery possible as far as the amenities of the city are concerned. No wonder that we are told, in all seriousness, that 1 per cent, or thereabouts, is a fair compensation for the Architect's services in Bombay. For such services the receipt of any fee at all is paramount to obtaining money under false pretences and should be made an offence, with imprisonment without an option, as "a penalty. We must therefore define what an architect is and what his duties are before grumbling at the fact that our clients are reluctant to pay what they consider exhorbitant fees.

ORGANISE COMPETITIONS.

This is just where competitions would be so illuminating, if properly organised and controlled by those who were competent and dependable. I hope the Association will be able to persuade those who contemplate the erection of any serious contribution to Architecture in India to allow the Association to organise, on their behalf, competitions that will provide them with a successful solution of the problem before them. In England, as elsewhere, many a clever young architect has won his laurels in this way. To give only two instances, both Scott and Knott were comparatively unknown young assistants until they won Liverpool Cathedral and the London County Hall respectively. The public exhibitions following such competitions are of great educational value, not only to the competitors themselves but also to the promoters, to other building owners, and to the general public.

WARN THE PUBLIC.

A clear headed people like the Americans have already come to see that an architect is worth his salt, the qualified Architect there earns not our authorized 6 per cent only but 10 per cent. But he must be competent. It lies with our Society to warn the public that at present there are people in Bombay presuming and permitted to take to themselves the name without the responsibility of architect, men whose services are not only not worth even 1 per cent but to whom it would be cheaper for the client to pay 1 per cent in order to keep them from meddling. If a client only wants a building that will stand then let him go to an honest Contractor, if he can find one, but if he wants a building, having functions suitable to its purpose, and expressive of that purpose, both within and without, then he must employ an expert and be ready to pay his contribution to the money and time the Architect has already spent in acquiring that experience. This all seems so obvious to us and yet how few in Bombay seem to realise it and ease of control provided for in the planning of the housing for that same machinery. Hours, amounting in the aggregate to many working days in the year, may be wasted by a misplaced staircase, and money representing extra dividend may have to be squandered on unnecessary maintenance of roofs and gutters, which are merely the result of thoughtless or ignorant planning.

THE AUTHORITIES.

Our message to the Authorities that regulate our building activities is one of wishful co-operation but it must not be one sided; they often seem to ignore that it is well within our province to suggest improvements to accepted precedents and to criticise obsolete and crippling bye-laws, often originally made without any recognition of such things as light and shade, massing, skyline or individuality of site. In dealing with authorities we need a sense of humour or we shall be tempted to take outrselves as seriously as they seem take themselves and their regulations, which God forbid.

"NOT A PARODY."

Let us observe life as a writer in the "Times of India" recently put it "with a twinkle in our eye". Believe me this is not difficult when we get a circular from the Municipality, such as we received recently, laying it down that we should in future be held responsible for any breach of Municipal rules on the part of our clients. If the Municipality really desires good building let it first insist on its being entrusted to those qualified to design it that is to Licensed Architects and not to Licensed Surveyors, let them require full working drawings and not a parody on them. Let them strengthen our hands and they will find us responsive.

Let them insist that once engaged, the architect is thereby authorized to arrange for the proper execution of the work in a properly organised manner and with an assurance of receiving his fees on a properly recognised scale. Each of us pays seventy-five rupees a year for the privilege of being allowed to interview the Executive and of receiving their instructions; surely, under such circumstances, they might at least see that we have their whole hearted and tangible support in carrying out those instructions without the risk of losing our job in the process.

THE CREATIVE GENIUS.

The revival of the spirit of craftsmanship—now so rare, lies with the Architect, who is a student of craftsmanship in other lands and in other times, who observes the need of preserving the old traditions and does his best to supply the need. It therefore becomes the Architect's last duty, after having kept alive the bare traditions of the craft, to establish and foster schools of apprenticeship in which young men can be taught to honour their craft and to see in it a noble and enobling art. Then we shall see the day when the potter, the weaver, the ironmonger, the wood carver and the bricklayer will be ranked with the essayist, the poet, and the painter as a man of creative genius, commanding respect because he believes in his work and loves it. This is especially a message to the architects of this Association in whose land many bodies of craftsman still exist, whose work we should foster with very loving care.

THE NECESSARY DATA.

I believe the first practical thing to do is for our Association to get to know officially where exactly those old craftsmen are, who they are, what they do, what they earn and where they get their training and when it has that data to approach them and try and bring their skill and fervour to the aid of our own efforts for our Art and see to it that our work is committed rather to their care than placed at the mercy of the Contractor who is generally speaking, merely an exploiter of other men's labour and without any knowledge of, or care for, either sound or beautiful building. I look forward to the time when, in every city and town in India, one of our members will be practicing in the midst of an art loving circle of clients, however humble, and will encourage and co-operate with his brothers, the craftsman, the men who can do so much either make his own work the more successful. It is this combined work of patron, architect and craftsman which will change our towns from vulgar ostentation and horrid slums to graceful culture and real homes and save, all three, from losing their souls.

And now, at last, turning to ourselves and our art. I must congratulate you to the recent Alliance with the Royal Institute of British Architects but I would also warn you not to rest on your oars. Not to consider, even Alliance with so influential a Body, more than the means to an end. The end is the service of Architecture herself.

Our vista out here is wide and full of inspiration. Let us see that our Association, by its loving efforts, offers at the Altar of that same Mistress of ours, its own contribution to the world-wide interpretation of our Art that must, in the appointed time, evolve itself. Any man or group who would isolate or insultate, who would put back the clock to times that are not our times, is, perhaps unwittingly yet none the less truly, courting disaster and doing Architecture herself a disservice.

THE VISION.

Let our eyes therefore be forward, towards the vision of the future of our nation rather than backwards towards its past, however loved, however venerable. All the work of the past, which we admire most, was work in which the workers were progressing, in which they were striving to do better and not only as well. True we may start at the Parthenon, or at the Taj; at Florence, or at Bijapur; but that must be only our starting point, not our aim. The Greek revival appears pedantic now, the Gothic revival childish, but both were sincere in their own time and both made their contribution to the Mistress Art which they both loved.

FULLY JUSTIFIED.

A similar sincere attempt at a Indian revival is fully justified now and here; in due course the world style may carry us along with it but by studying our old work and by trying to apply what we study to our modern problems we shall, unconsciously, be offering our country's contribution towards that same coming world-style, which will be based on the world's needs and signify the growing unity of mankind. Divergencies will exist, the local colour may be different for many eons to come but, even these divergencies, will decrease as man's knowledge advances; for, when "in the wilderness water break out and streams in the desert. When the glowing sands become a pool and the thirsty ground springs of water" then indeed the camel will have had his day. I have, I hope at last turned your minds from the clammy regions where petty strife and jealousies dim our architectural vision as well as our sense of humour, to the brighter realms where, if only for a few moments at a time, we lose something of our false perspectives and enjoy the vision of the City beautiful wherein the Goddess Architecture presides with all her Purity of Motive. My closing word shall be an expression of a fervent hope that each of you may have such visions from time to time during the course of this opening Session and that such visions will help make the hum-drum office routine a little more bearable.

A JASHAN GATHERING.

Bombay Chronicle Photo.

Jashan gathering at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, held on Saturday last, when Dr. D. N. Patel recited 'Kirtan' on "Rastekhez," the famous play of the Persian poet Ishqui. The President, Mr. Firoz S. Guzder, in winding up the proceedings, made a stirring appeal in aid of the Fund started by Sir H. C. Adenwala to perpetuate the memory of Firdausi, the great poet of ancient Persia.

INDIAN SEA & LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE.

CALCUTTA, June 8.

According to returns received in the department of commercial, intelligence and statistics, the grand total of gross Indian sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue) during the month of May 1925 amounted to Rs. 355 lakhs as against Rs. 370 lakhs in the preceding month and Rs. 356 lakhs a year ago. The total revenue realised in two months, April and May 1925, was 725 lakhs as compared with 720 lakhs in the same period last year.—A. P.

CO-OPERATION IN GUJARAT.

(Continued from page 7.)

of the proceedings of this businesslike Conference.

EXCHANGE POLICY AND AGRICULTURISTS.

Rao Saheb Dadabhai rose to move this resolution and urged the co-operators assembled in the Conference to register their protest against the present exchange policy of Government which involved considerable loss to agriculturists on the sale of their agricultural produce. The resolution further called upon Government to place exchange on the original basis 1/4 or rupees fifteen to the pound, and to open the mints to the free coinage of gold. Immediately after the resolution was read to the Conference, Mr. D. A. Shah, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Society raised a point of order. He declared that the resolution had no relation to the business of co-operative societies and was against the Bombay Co-operative Rules which forbade registered society from taking part in questions of political and religious controversy. The exchange policy of Government was a matter of political controversy and if the Conference went in for such large questions of policy it would have no time to devote to the real needs of the movement. This was a departure which might, he feared, lead to a reduction of the importance attached by Government to the resolutions of such Conferences and might ultimately result in the suspension of these useful gathering altogether. Rao Saheb Dadabhai pleaded, in reply, that his resolution was perfectly in order and that the Conference was competent to deal with large issues of policy affecting the welfare of the agriculturist. The producer had suffered by Government's exchange policy and they as representing organizations of producers must record their views on such questions. After a few more speakers had spoke in support of this content, the President announced that he would allow further discussion to proceed on the resolutions which he thought perfectly in order. In doing so, he pointed out that this was a question which affected the well-being of every cultivator particularly the cotton growers in Surat and Broach and that, as the co-operative movement was intended to work for the improvement of the earning capaiity of the agriculturists, any problem which had so vital a bearing on the income of the agriculturist as the present ruinous exchange policy of Government was bound to fall with the sphere of their deliberations. What was the use, he asked with a certain amount of justifiable vehemence, to beg this favor and that of Government and to waste hours over discussion of proposals of increasing or reducing interest rates by a quarter or half a per cent. When year after year cultivators were being mulcted of their legitimate dues and the loss to the producer ran into hundred crores rupees or more? He confessed that he himself wished to broach this subject at the Conference, but deliberately cut out from his presidential speech a paragraph he devoted to the question as he feared he might be accused of thrusting on a Conference of agriculturists his pet hobby. Now taht the question had been raised by a friend of agriculturists like Rao Saheb Dadabhai he thought it was but proper that they should consider it and let Government know what they thought and felt about its policy. Rao Saheb Dadabhai then moved the resolution and examined the effect of the present exchange policy on the income of the agriculturists and said that though this loss was computed in crores, the Government refused to yield to public opinion arguing that the question was being agitated only by a few traders, merchants and industrialists in Bombay and did not touch the mass of the population.

Prof. C. N. Vakil supported the proposition and in doing so lucidly explained the present currency system and the nature of foreign exchanges. The President then in simple and homely style reduced this intricate problems into an elementary proposition which even the uneducated among the delegates could understand. He analysed the real loss to the agriculturists—explaining by way of illustration that the cultivators would have received last season Rs. 565 instead of Rs. 500 per khandee of Broach cotton if exchange had been at the original level. He compared the present policy to the fraud practised by a cloth merchant who hanged his measure on a grain dealer who changed his weights and examined the truth of the statement that the real sugerer was the tiller of the soil. If Government lost something in its remittances abroad, it should come to the people and impose fresh taxation to cover the extent of its loss, and not to deprive the producers of their dues in the foreign markets for their produce by wrong manipulation of exchange. The last loss was ten times what was required to meet Government's deficit on exchange and agriculturists would prefer paying Rs. 50 by way of taxes instead of being indirectly robbed of Rs. 500 when they sold their produce. And all these Rs. 450 extra did not go to fill the coffers of their administration but represented a bonus given at the country's cost to buyers of our agricultural produce abroad. The results of this wrong headed policy were obvious. After four good years in succession agriculturists in the richest parts of the Presidency were unable to meet their dues or make both ends meet. Arrears were heavy and the purchasing power of the people had gone down. Throughout the Province they seemed to feel that times were bad there was depression in trade, and the local industry could not face competition with foreign industry. Government was always slow to move but would be compelled to yield once the agriculturists, the overwhelming mass of the population, made it known that they realized them no loss and having become conscious of their interests raised their voices in joint protests. The resolution was then adopted amidst great enthusiasm. After the disrosal of the resolutions the President briefly commented on the general effect and tendency of the decisions they had taken and thanked the delegate for their co-operation in making the proceedings orderly and instructive.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Khan Bahadur Adarji Dalal a veteron citizen of Broach and was carried with acclamation. Replying to this Mr. Madan expressed his great pleasure at the widespread activity of the Gujarat Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute and hoped that this Branch as well as other co-operators would devote attention to the economic uplift of the aboriginal Bhil community in the Panch Mahals which, in his opinion, was one of the most urgent tasks before the movement in Gujarat. The Bhils were being treated like cattle and were economically hopelessly at this mercy of their money-lenders. A great experiment had been indicated by the Provincial Bank with the help of the Co-operative Department to provide finance through co-operative societies, to organize the sale of produce and the supply of domestic and agricultural requirements. That these efforts might succeed it was necessary to spread the light of knowledge among this community and the Institute could take in hand no nowler work than the education, in its widest sense, of the Bhil.

ESCAPED CONVICTS ARRESTED.

MEHSANA, June 7.

Out of the fourteen convicts of Mehsana jail, who escaped on May 28th, three have been arrested at Henduva Riggar, three not traced, one was killed and the rest were captured by the police.—A.P.

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OVER WORK	MENTAL FATIGUE
ANÆMIA	JAGGED NERVES
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EDUCATION IN INDORE.

COMPULSORY SYSTEM INTRODNCED.

The Publicity Officer of Holkar State, Indore, writes under June 7th:—

The question of the introduction of compulsory primary education in the Holkar State has long been a topic of discussion in the Press. Early in 1917 a scheme was drawn up, and sanctioned by His Highness, prescribing the stages of educational advancement leading to the successful inauguration of a compulsory scheme in the State. The progress since made in the direction then sketched, however, fell regrettably short of the expectations formed. Nor could a beginning be made in compulsory education as, firstly, the witnesses then examined by the Committee of inquiry were generally opposed to any form of penalty being prescribed for breaches of statutory provisions, and secondly, as the facilities for universal free education on non-compulsory basis were also inadequate. After a review of the progress made in the interval His Highness the Maharaja, it is understood, has now given assent to an act embodying compulsory provisions for the education of both boys and girls in the primary stage, and these will come into operation in the City of Indore with the commencement of the official year in October next. The scheme, as sanctioned, provides for the compulsory education in the lower primary stage of about 4,000 boys of the ages of 6 to 13 years in one set of 32 schools and of 3,500 girls of the ages of 6 to 11 years, in another set of 32 schools. The estimated cost of the scheme is one lakh of rupees recurring and two lakhs non-recurring for necessary buildings and equipments. Sanction has also been given for largely increasing the facilities for quickening the pace of progress in the districts in elementary education on a voluntary basis. The details of these schemes of expansions will soon be made available for the Press.—A.P.

UNTOUCHABLES' MEETING AT AHMEDNAGAR.

AHMEDNAGAR, June 8.

Under the presidentship of Rao Saheb Govind Sooraji Jakkal, Hon. Magistrate, Ahmednagar, a meeting of the Depressed Classes of Ahmednagar was held on Friday to consider the best means to further the interests and welfare of untouchables.

Rao Saheb M. Lingaya Naidu, of Belgaum, Messrs. Ganapat Sayena Penta, B.A., LL.B., and Madhavrao Ashana Poopal, B.A., addressed the meeting.

Rao Saheb Naidu laid emphasis on the early establishment of a Depressed Classes Society and the necessity of a Free Reading Room and Library at Ahmednagar.

It was resolved to call an urgent public meeting of the Depressed Classes to consider Rao Saheb Naidu's proposals.—A.P.

Y. W. C. A JUBILEE WEEK.

The Publicity Secretary of the Indian National Committee of the Y. W. C. A. writes from Calcutta under date the 4th inst:—

Simla is to have a special Y. W. C. A. Jubilee Week beginning June 7th. On Sunday collections for the Y.W.C.A. will be taken in all the churches. On Monday by kind permission of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Jacob, a dance will be held at Snowdon. This will be followed the next day by a Flag Day and on Wednesday there will be a Bazaar. On Thursday, the Annual Meeting of the Local Y. W. C. A. will be held and on Friday by kind permission of their Excellencies a Concert will be given at Snowdon. The Week will be closed on the Saturday by the finals of the Tennis Tournaments.

On Saturday June 20th the large new Y.W.C.A. building at Naini Tal is to be dedicated. The dedication will be followed by a short Jubilee Service and the Annual Public Meeting at which the speakers will be Mrs. Gall, National President of the Y.W.C.A. The building which is centrally situated with an unusually fine view of the lake and hills, is intended for girls and women working in Naini Tal as well as for those on Holiday. The house provides accommodation for fifty residents, the whole available accommodation being already booked for the month of June and only a limited number of vacancies being available for July.

Coonoor held a Y.W.C.A. Jubilee Fete on Wednesday May 27th in Sims Park, in which a number of noted residents and visitors took part. The chairman was Mrs. Sutherland and the chief speaker Mrs. Taffs.

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"A POLITICAL STUNT!"

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

So the "times" is cross with its old friend, Sir Purshotamdass! What is his guilt, please? Sir Purshotamdas has spoken out his mind regarding Sir Basil Blackett's blundering Budget, and the callous policy of the Government regarding exchange and currency. This has upset the "Times", and it comes out with the subtle statement of banking circles! Who are these bankers, please? Why are they sitting behind the veil? Why is the "Times" protecting this *purdah*? Leave all controversy aside. Will the "Times of India" publish the interviews of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, of Mr. J. A. Wadia, of Mr. B. F. Madon, of Mr. Manu Subedar and of Mr. Mazumdar on Indian currency and exchange? They are not "Extremists"! So the "Times" can have no objection. If the "Times" has not the leisure or the pleasure, or the courage to publish these, then it should better read, and reflect and never forget what Burke writes about stunt:—

"When, by a cold penury, I blast the abilities of a nation, and stunt the growth of its active energies, the ill I may do is beyond all calculation."—

This is how the "Times of India" shepherds India's vital interests! When will India realize how she is drained and fooled everyday?

GURDWARA BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE CONCLUDES DELIBERATIONS.

AMRITSAR, June 8.

The Gurdwara Bill Select Committee has concluded its deliberations in Simla and the members are quite optimistic of the success of the measure when it comes up before the Punjab Legislative Council on the 20th instant. It is understood that the Select Committee has accepted some of the amendments proposed by the S. G. P. C. The Select Committee report is not unanimous, but it is stated that the differences between the two are not quite irreconcilable.—A. P.

OPPOSITION TO GURUDWARA BILL.

AMRITSAR, June 8.

Opposition to the Gurudwara Bill by the Gargaj Akali Jatha and the Majha Khalsa Dewan is gradually increasing. Preachers of these two parties assert that the Prabandhak Committee in according its assent to the Bill has retraced its steps. The Prabandhak Committee has held several dewans where prominent Akali leaders including Sardar Mangal Singh have denied that the Committee has finally approved the Bill, and pointed out that it has only presented constructive criticism of it.

RETURN TO CO-OPERATION.

CONFIDENCE IN DR. SUMANT MEHTA,

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PETLAD, June 6.

A meeting of agriculturists of Petlad Taluka in Baroda State was held on the 2nd inst. when it was resolved to declare the Government's Resolution No. 1057 dated 19-3-1925 as unsatisfactory and yet to cancel with regret their resolution of Non-cooperation adopted in their meeting held on 12-4-1924 at Dharmaj. The meeting decided that their movement should be continued hereafter in law-abiding and constitutional manner. Another resolution expressed confidence in Dr. Sumant Mehta and requested him to withdraw his resignation.

THE ONLY COURSE.

The "Hindustan Times" writes:—

The latest statement issued by Mr. Jinnah does not carry us very far. Its commonplaces could easily have been anticipated and it, in effect, means the adoption of the principles and methods of the Independents by all other parties in the country. He has laid down a programme which despite its vague simplicity is not easily carried out. The repetition of the undefined expression "broad-based constructive programme" evidences the bankruptcy of ideas as to what that programme can be, and therefore counts only as a pous wish. The pursuit of a policy of opposition cum support can unite the present parties, if at all, only for a while. The temperamental differences must break out the moment the bureaucracy softens the harshness of it mood. It is only repression which can compel a closing up of the ranks. Indian politics have passed the stage when popular parties could for long be merged into one. Temporary coalition is always possible, a fusion is out of the question. If the idea behind Mr. Jinnah's proposal is to build a common platform for continued joint action in the legislatures of the country, we must give the verdict that it is difficult of attainment. But if an attempt is made to present a common demand on the larger question of political progress, it has every chance of success. For the above reasons we hold the suggestion of a new temporary organisation as futile. Mr. Jinnah has done the right thing in upholding the Congress as the premier political body in the country and we agree with him that its capacity to act as the medium of political union suffers from the limitations imposed by its franchise. From all that we see a change in the constitution of the national body is inevitable, but until it is effected, nothing comes in the way of joint consultations as to the national demand. For the different purpose of securing such common action in the legislatures as is sometimes possible, the joint Executive Committee suggested by Mr. Jinnah should, in our view, fully suffice to meet the situation.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNITIES.

THEIR RELATION TO NATION AT LARGE.

MADURA, June 8.

The position of individual communities in relation to the nation at large was one of the themes touched upon by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar in his presidential address to the Nadar Mahasangam at Madura this afternoon before a large and distinguished gathering. Sir C. P. Ramswami observed that diarchy was intended to be transitional and could only be judged from that point of view. Rather it was wise to fix our eyes on the ultimate goal and progress steadily towards it taking advantage of whatever facilities and instruments were ready for use. I know complete rights of self-Government are bound to be achieved and the spirit is inevitably and irresistibly working for the spread of democratic ideal and inauguration in every land of governance of people by people. Indeed, I go further and would adopt what Lord Morley stated on memorable occasion that Government of a country can never be effective unless those who are most likely to suffer from tyranny and misgovernment have definite share in the country's Government.

Universal feelings that each community had an equal, though differentiated, part to play in the national life and that no community was entitled to treat any other community in a spirit of superiority or patronage were not to be deprecated but welcomed. "Let us not disguise from ourselves the fact that just as Indians feel that Europeans in this country should be comrades and not masters in the great tasks of commerce and Government and just as in their inception Congress and Muslim League sought to preach and enforce this ideal in many ways so at the present moment are castes and communities which have been created as on a lower plane endeavouring quite justly to assert themselves against the higher castes".

Proceeding, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar recognised that when the fortress of privilege was to be stormed they must be prepared for some manifestation of truculence and that those who looked ahead must realise that these were necessary adjuncts of all secular processes. After sounding a note of warning against any community looking upon itself as a privileged class he referred in brief to the danger involved in bargains for sectional advantages.

Concluding, Sir Ramaswami Ayyar deprecated bluff which he said, was different from well directed enthusiasm and observed amidst loud and prolonged cheering, "our friends will not be helped and our unfriends will be encouraged by efforts of those who without carrying out well designed and premediated plan of action occupy themselves with inaugurating a campaign of mutual distrust or uttering vaguely, fearful threats that carry with them badge of unreality".

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

WARNING TO COMMUNALISTS.

NAGPUR, June. 9.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, in the course of a lecture here on the "Commonwealth of India Bill" pointed out the fundamental unity that existed among all parties in India and emphasised the necessity of translating this fundamental unity into action by combining to back up one political programme of an acceptable character that existed in the country, namely, the Commonwealth of India Bill.

Mr. Jamnadas deplored the existence of petty and communal differences, which were encouraged by the existence of a third party in whose interest it was to divide the communities and a perpetual and unwholesome hold ruinous to the mass of population and so humiliating to self-respected citizens of the country to whom the state of subjection and slavishness should be intolerable. Already there were indications of the bureaucracy exploiting these differences.

The Lee Commission's recommendations asking the country to shoulder a burden of one and a half crores and perhaps more annually was, continued Mr. Jamnadas, thrown on the shoulders of the people in spite of their frequent rejection of every demand connected with the Lee Commission by the Assembly. Lord Birkenhead had the audacity to question India's right to have the civil administration transferred to the people so long as the military, with India's own consent, remained in British hands.

Concluding, Mr. Jamnadas urged the people to support the bill mainly because it transferred the whole of the control from Whitehall to Delhi.—A.P.

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Opinions of the Day

UNITY AND UNITED ACTION.

Compartmental endeavour has led to a conflict of jurisdictions and to the rise of differences in the Congress, and we cannot any more afford to divide up our political life by one section of the Congress giving a power of attorney to another to do what it liked. Nor can we see in Mr. Jinnah's proposals anything of immediate value likely to help bridge the gulf separating the political parties. A common programme is greatly to be desired; it is our only hope. But this can be done only by making the Congress the exponent of public opinion, not by the creation of a new temporary organization. What is the constructive programme to be prosecuted? How is the co-ordination of political activities to be brought about? The organisation of the electorate is very necessary and important, but its education is not likely to prove fruitful if the object of national endeavour is not likely to prove fruitful if the object of national endeavour is not placed before it in a form which will arouse enthusiasm and call out the latent energy. One is rather led to infer that an attractive and feasible programme lies in the wise blending of the essentials of Swarajist policy and the policy of self-help under the auspices of the Congress, which should let the world know authoritatively and definitely what is for which it stands we notice that the proposal to hold a round table conference of the leaders of different political parties, is being put forward from many quarters: such taking stock together cannot possibly do harm; it can probably result in great good. The idea is one which we consider to be eminently fit to be carried out.—The 'Hindu'.

Verdict of Majority.

We have repeatedly pointed out in these columns that whatever might have been the original difference between the Swarajists and the Liberals, after the declaration of the policy of the Swarajya Party by Mr. C. R. Das at Faridpur, it has practically disappeared. But even if it is contended that the difference still rests, it is not certainly such as ought to frustrate the efforts for a United Congress. The principle of give and take is the *sine qua non* to the success of any compromise. If therefore the No-changers, Swarajjists and Liberals have to join hands, they must be ready to give up some of their special lines of action and particularistic advantages. The special privilege of the Swarajists, namely, "the general power of attorney" from the Congress which they now enjoy to the disadvantage of other parties will also have to be renounced by them. This latter will be in fact the acid test of the sincerity of that party's desire for co-operation with others. And Mr. V. J. Patel has expressed his willingness to move for the disbandment of the Swarajya Party provided the other leaders did the same in regard to their own parties as a preliminary step to the formation of one party with one programme under the banner of the Congress. The universal political method by which the policy of a political organisation is determined is to abide by the decision of the majority. If a United Congress is to be built up once more the same procedure will have to be followed. If, therefore, the No-changers, the Swarajists and the Liberals really want to have a United Congress, let them agree to join the Congrsss on condition that they would accept the verdict of the majority and this verdict of the majority will then go not under the label of any particular party but in the name of the whole nation. It is satisfactory to find that Mrs. Besant has also of late expressed the same view. This is what she writes in "New India."

"The Congress should have its own policy and not be tied to the chariot wheels of a single political party. The fact that Mr. Das' followers were in the majority if they are—need not keep others out the policy of the Congress would be that of the majority and it would change with the opinions of the majority, within the limits laid down.,, —The "A. B. Patrica."

Not in Party Interest.

Forward concludes as follows its latest article on "united action':—"The nation has definitely and deliberately repudiated the Reforms and this fact of its repudiation must be accepted before there can be any talk of unity or of a united Congress. That is the working basis, the irreducible minimum allowed by national self-respect and national interest.' What exactly is sought to be conveyed by 'repudiation' in this passage? We suppose it must mean one of the following, *i. e.* 'disown,' 'desavow,' 'deny', 'refuse to recognize or obey (authority)' 'or discharge (obligation)'. In concrete language, does *Forward* mean that the willingness of Liberals to pursue tactics such as have been followed by Swarajist M. L. C.'s in Bengal and the Central Provinces, to break up ministries and to decline to allow any to function and themselves to accept office, and such as have been adopted frequently in the Assembly under Mr. Nehru's leadership, such as the wholesale rejection of demands for grants and of the Finance Bill,—that such surrender by Liberals of convictions and principles of policy a condition precedent for united 'action'? If *Forward* does mean this, it will be convenient if it says so plainly, for we all shall know then where we stand, and what are the prospects and the limits of 'united action' So far as the public discussion has gone, the writings of *Forward* (of which no less a man than Mr. C. R. Das is the editor-in-chief) *Swarajya*, the *Mahratta* and some other papers, and the speeches of certain Swarajist leaders like Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar do not improve the position. Let some of the writers in the Swaraj party press be assured of one fact. Liberals have been evincing a keen interest in the subject of unity because of the requirements of the country and not in individual or party interest.—The "Leader".

Irrelevant.

"Educate, agitate and organise" is an admirable motto. But it is not a new discovery since the Congress has made its own these four years. The Independents, whether they want a "broad-based constructive programme", whether they want to mobilise voting power in Councils, or educate and organise the electorates, need not cast about now for new ways and means for all this is beaten acil for the Congress If Mr. Jinnah and his party really mean business all they have to do is to merge their strength with the strength of the Congress. Such being the case, we fail to see the relevance of the suggestion to create an independent executive committee of the different progressive parties as an alternative avenue to the Congress to evolve united endeavour. The Independents can be sure of a welcome in the Congress when it suits them to join it. But unity is an intangible substance which can come only through a union of heart and spirit, and unless the Independents carry this quality to the Congress, their adhesion to Congress politics is bound to be a mockery and a sham.—"Swarajya."

INDIANS ATTACKED IN GLASGOW.

INDIAN KILLED AND OTHERS INJURED.

The Glasgow correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian" telegraphed as follows on Sunday May 17th:—

A remarkable affair took place in a house in the Port Dundas district of Glasgow at a late hour on Saturday night, an Indian being fatally stabbed during a wild attack upon himself and several fellow-countrymen by a gang of young men. In connection with the outrage eight men and a woman are in custody.

The police state that about eleven o'clock a two-apartment house occupied by an Indian named Sundi Dein in Water Street, Port Dundas, was raided by a number of men, who forced open the door and assaulted the inmates, eight Indian pedlars, one of whom, Noor Mohamed (27), a native of the Punjab, was stabbed with a dagger or similar weapon and was mortally wounded. Mohamed was taken to the Royal Infirmary, where he died shortly after admission.

CHALLENGE TO FIGHT.

The story of the outrage is to the effect that while the six Indians who lived in the house were at supper with two of their countrymen a disturbance was heard on the stair case outside. A sharp knock on the door followed, and one of the Indians on opening it was confronted by a party of young men.

It is alleged that one of them challenged the Indian to fight. The latter refused and succeeded in shutting the door on the intruders on the staircase. The crowd increased in numbers, and the hostile gang set about to force an entrance into the house, employing various kinds of weapons and implements to achieve their purpose.

In a brief space the framework of the door yielded to the onslaught, the panels being completely smashed in. When the invaders succeeded in entering the house the Indians, who saw that they were greatly outnumbered, were huddled together in a corner of the kitchen. They evidently made no attempt at a concerted resistance of the attack, but one of their number, seizing a broom handle, courageously tried to keep the crowd back.

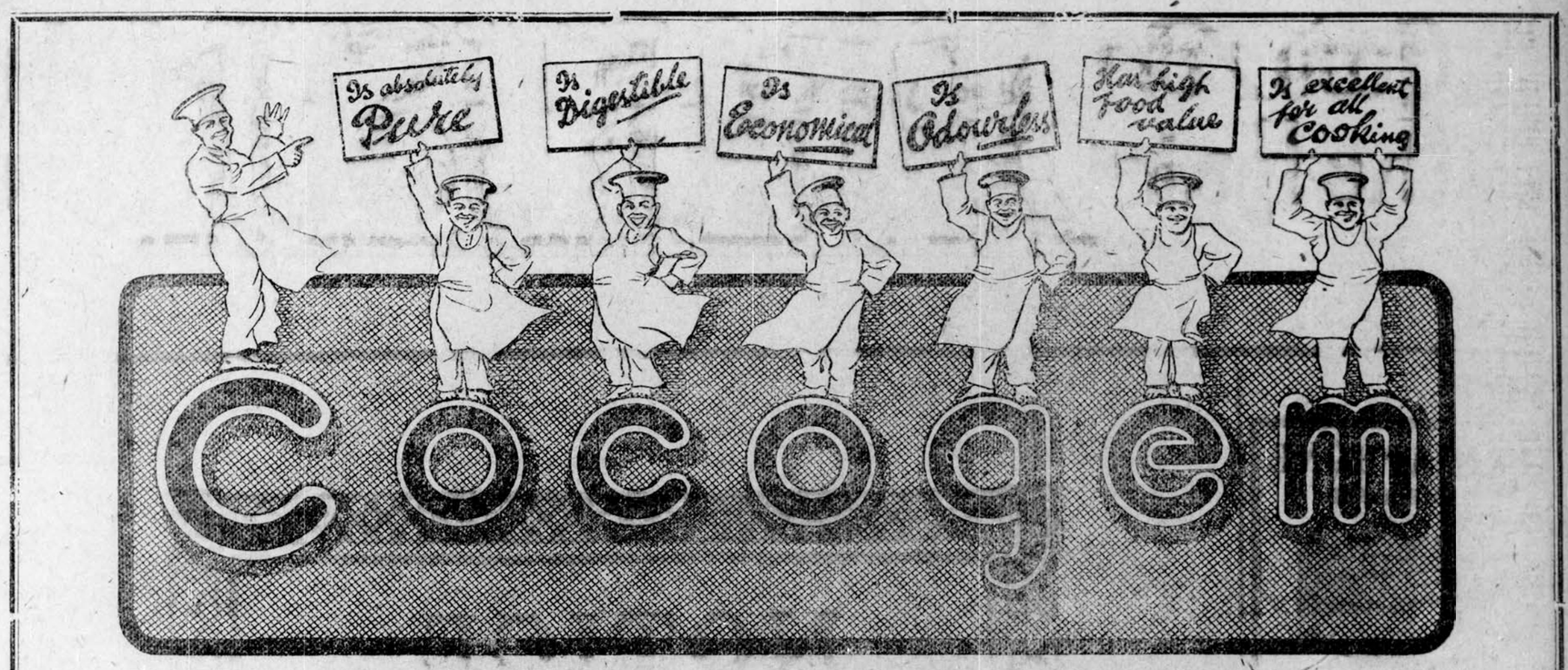
The Indians retreated into the second apartment, which served as a bedroom. Here, it is alleged, they were fiercely attacked, the mob using any sort of weapons they could lay their hands upon. The shrieks of the attacked attracted large numbers of people to the scene, and the blowing of a whistle for the police was the signal for the mob in the house to disperse, and before the police reached the spot they had all disappeared.

In addition to Noor Mohamed, who is dead, one Indian received a severe blow upon the head, and another was struck on the breast with a stone. A considerable quantity of silk goods and clothing belonging to the Indians is alleged to have been stolen. The police have taken possession of a number of articles, one of which is a broken single-edged dagger broken into three parts.

The street is a short thoroughfare off the Cowcaddens area. The house has been occupied by the Indians for about two months, and neighbours speak in complimentary terms of their agreeable disposition and respectable habits. They were all employed in the sale of silk goods in the city.

Another message states:—The motive of the attack is not clear. It is alleged that several suit cases filled with silk scarves and other soft goods were missed afterwards.

A neighbour, an ex-serviceman, stated that when the mob rushed upstairs he had enough to do to protect his own household, as he put his back against his door to defend his wife and family. When he realised that his own dwelling was not the objective of the mob he and his wife went to the assistance of the Indians. He found the broken blade of a dagger lying on the stair and handed it to the police. One of the Indians interviewed later said: "I am in a strange country. When a man asked me to fight I did not want to fight. In my own country I would fight, but here I fear. We all fear."



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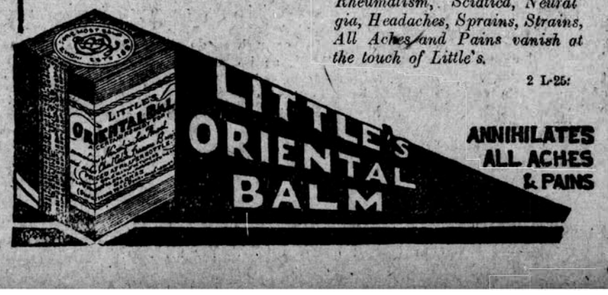

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